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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BABYLON AND OTHER CITIES

**Prof. F. A. Hoerner's Essay and Re-
view—Recent Explorations—Dr.
W. Maxwell on Geology.**

The Social Science Club had one of the most notable gatherings of its history at the home of Rev. D. P. Birnie last evening. There were present about twenty-five gentlemen. The paper of the evening was by Prof. Frank A. Hoerner, president of Oahu College and the subject was "Early Civilization in the Valley of the Tigris and Euphrates." Other speakers were Dr. Walter Maxwell and Rev. M. L. Berger, D. D.

Dr. Maxwell exhibited a sample of pure kaolin, which is found on Oahu and also on Kauai. This material is found to be more pure than the fine clays from which the most exquisite Dresden and Royal Worcester chinaware is made. It is almost a snow white, and it is extraordinary how such a body could be derived from the black lava. Dr. Maxwell also showed a sample of iron ore, of which he has found quantities on Kauai and Oahu, and in which the analyses show over eighty per cent of iron. It is a very high grade material for the manufacture of iron. Dr. Maxwell stated that his publication on the "Laves and Soils of the Hawaiian Islands" explained how these wonderful bodies are being founded from the decomposition of the lavas.

In addition to dwelling on these bodies, which in their time will come to have a vast industrial value, Dr. Maxwell made a statement, and gave data, indicating the locality within the earth from whence the boiling lavas come. By a comparison of the specific gravities of the earth as a whole, of the earth's crust, and of the lavas themselves, he concludes that the lavas come from only a small depth beneath the crust, and that they have not any connection with the profound internal depths of the globe. This is a question of high scientific interest.

Dr. Maxwell said that at Kilauea he had condensed the steam coming from the floor of the crater and from the sulphur banks. In the water thus obtained there had not been found a trace of saline matter. This proved conclusively that the fires had no connection whatever with the ocean. It is a legend with the natives that eruptions of the several volcanoes of the group, or rather of Hawaii, are invariably preceded by heavy rains. In conclusion, Dr. Maxwell dwelt upon the fact that the islands afforded the best geological field in the whole world for the study of lavas and the development of soils from the molten masses. Upon the island of Hawaii may be seen the new lava at Kilauea and in outcaves in Hamakua and Hilo districts may be seen developments thousands of years old.

There was the keenest interest in Professor Hoerner's essay. A map had been prepared making a graphic showing of the country now being rediscovered. Says Dr. Peters of the valley of the Euphrates: "Along this ancient highway connecting the east and the west lie the carcasses of nations that have traversed it—Babylonian, Assyrian, Hebrew, Persian, Greek, Parthian, Syrian, Ptolemaic, Roman, Arab and Turk—carcasses of stone and brick and clay broken and dismembered off-times and heaped together in inextricable confusion—though ever and anon the lifeless body of some ancient city, embathed in desolation, still preserves its shape, defiant of the hand of time."

Professor Hoerner continued for 30 minutes after this extract from a recent publication, saying, in part: "The traveler can feel no common emotion as he visits these shapeless mounds—the scenes of great and solemn events. From this valley, Abraham went forth with his family, his servants, his flocks and his herds. Here Nebuchadnezzar boasted of Great Babylon which he had builded by the might of his power and for the honor of his majesty. Hither captive Judah was led—by the rivers of Babylon, there they sat down; yea, they wept when they remembered Zion." In these halls, now desolate, Daniel remained true to the faith of his fathers, rose to a governor of the realm and foretold the fall of Nebuchadnezzar. Here Xenophon came with the ten thousand in the famous expedition of the younger Cyrus and here were enacted the closing scenes of the career of Alexander the Great. Here died Julian the apostate in his ill-fated war against the Persians. On these plains were passed the early days of Saladin—the magnificent hero of Richard Coeur de Lion. This valley witnessed the story of Haman at Raebah and the power of Genghis Khan and Goktair the magnificent.

"This vast section, once teeming with population, with its cities and

temples, its groves and gardens, its canals and water-ways, the road of commerce from the east to the Mediterranean, has become, under a degenerate race, a sterile wilderness, and with the exception of a few small towns, inhabited mostly by nomads, is practically a desert.

"Modern exploration in this section began in 1835, when the British Government undertook a survey of the Euphrates as a route to India. This work was continued till the likelihood of the success of the Suez canal rendered a Euphrates railroad and steamer line unnecessary. Up to the present day investigation has been prosecuted by British, French and American societies and individuals. In this work, George Smith (the Englishman) must be considered by men of culture in all lands a benefactor to the Republic of Letters. Means for the work have been furnished in America by Miss Wolfe of New York City and Mr. E. W. Clark of Philadelphia.

"Though Nippur has been little more than a name, it is now known that it was more familiar to the people of Nineveh and Babylon than their names are now. The temple of Bel at Nippur was to their religion what the temple at Jerusalem was to the religion of the Hebrews. This oldest of temples, Dr. Peters tells us, 'was the religious center of the dominant people of the world at a period as much prior to the time of Abraham (2120 B. C.) as the time of Abraham is prior to our own day. We discovered written records no less than 6,000 years old and proved that writing and civilization were then by no means in their infancy. Further than that, our explorations have shown that Nippur possessed extending backward of the earliest written documents found by us at least 2,000 years. Recent works have shown that men in a high state of civilization—building cities, organizing states, conducting distant expeditions for conquest, ruling widely extended countries, trafficking with remote lands—existed in Babylonia 2,000 years before the period assigned by Archbishop Usher's chronology for the creation of the world."

"Excavations have been found of 3300 B. C. and a brick arch of that date has been photographed. The tablets found tell of business transactions and affairs of the day. There has been translated an account of the flood. One translation is the letter of a young man of 4,000 years ago stationed in the country as an official and writing to his father to complain of the rough fare. A number of liturgies have been found containing sacred hymns. One hymn reads: 'Long suffering Father, full of forgiveness, whose hands uphold the lives of mankind; Lord, thy Diety is as the wide Heavens and fills the sea with fear.' But these people worshipped many Gods. The version of the deluge was written seven centuries before Moses, or about the time of Abraham. These people of Babylon and neighboring towns were art workers in stone, and skilled with implements. Women were held in honor, especially the mother. The wife could hold property apart from her husband. The laws were codified and judges in court quoted written precedents. They had the sun-dial and the water clock, the lever and pulley, lenses of glass and quartz. Reference is made to the four moons of the planet now called Jupiter. The calendar was almost the same as at present. They had a Sabbath and there were silver coins."

Professor Hoerner replied to a number of questions, as had Dr. Maxwell. The Society had the pleasure of hearing for a few minutes from Rev. M. L. Berger, D. D. of Cleveland, O., who spoke of his recent visit to Egypt and of twenty excursions made with a Nile steamer as headquarters. The visitor said all men were astounded with the evidences of civilization which obtained in that country ages ago. However there was actual regret over the fact that while the people recognized the immortality of the soul they indulged in worship that was worse than heathenish. In ruins of temples were forests of pillars yet remaining. In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Berger had lectured to the students at Punahou on "Egypt and the Nile," and had talked most interestingly for more than an hour. The visitor is well known in America and in Europe as well. He was for a number of years secretary of the McCall Mission at Paris, France. At the close of the program there was served on the lawn under the direction of Rev. D. P. Birnie a fine luncheon.

(Associate Justice Frear presided. It was announced by Rev. C. M. Hyde, the faithful and painstaking secretary, that the next meeting would be at the home of Professor Richards, at Kamehameha and that Rev. O. H. Gulick would read the paper of the evening.

NO "OPPOSITION."

An Unfortunate Statement in regard to the Memorial Fountain. During discussion incident to consideration of a site for the Citizens' Guard Memorial Fountain to the late Charles L. Carter, there has very thoughtlessly been made the statement that "the military was opposed." Just what it is assumed or meant that "the military" objects to is not quite clear. Close inquiry in the premises has been made by the Advertiser. Minister Cooper, ranked only by the President, the constitutional commander-in-chief, is at the head of the military. In the House of Representatives last week

Minister Cooper's voice was raised against the Senate joint resolution condemning or disapproving the Union Square location for the memorial fountain. Minister Cooper was able only to secure a reference of the resolution to a committee. A portion of his address on the subject was published and it was clear that he was for the location granted by the Executive. On the other hand Attorney General Smith, head of the police department, of which the Citizens' Guard is an element, said in an interview for this paper that he favored the proposed Kaplani park site for the memorial. In the House later Mr. Smith advised that the joint resolution go to a conference. The Representatives would not agree to this.

Col. J. H. Fisher, commanding the First Regiment, N. G. H., was asked on Saturday for an expression concerning the reported "opposition of the military." Colonel Fisher said so far as he knew or had heard, there was nothing whatever to do with the matter, excepting that all wearers of the uniform of the Republic's service will consider it a privilege at any time to take part in any function or movement honoring the memory of Mr. Carter. Matters upon which "the military" expresses opinion are either brought before the Board of Officers or presented when the staff and field are summoned by superior officers. Neither the location of the memorial nor the matter of the memorial itself have ever been made subject of deliberation by N. G. H. officers in any way.

Deep regret is expressed by the officers of the regiment that there should have been given currency in any way the mistaken thought that they would meddle in such a matter.

AT SHEEP CAMP

**Island Man Writes From
Summit of Chilcoot.**

**Feared a Japanese There With a
Restaurant—Sharp Climb.
A Slide.**

One of the most interesting Klondike letters yet received here is to David Dayton from Alex. Sheppard. Mr. Sheppard is very well known in Hawaii. He was for a long time carpenter at Spreckelsville plantation on Maui and then came to Waianae plantation on this island with Manager Center when Mr. Center changed his base. Sheppard is a man who can be relied upon to present the exact facts. The former plantation carpenter started for the gold fields well equipped as to outfit and means. He had the excellent good fortune to form an alliance with an old friend of his who had made one trip into the alluring North.

At the date of the letter from Mr. Sheppard, March 26th, he and his partner were at Sheep Camp, the summit of Chilcoot Pass. In the final 2,000 feet of this climb there is an elevation of 1,000 feet. Steps have been cut into the snow and ice. Posts have been set 100 feet apart and lines run between them. Along this remarkable stairway are wrought out shelves as resting places. Indians and white men pack up the goods and for service charge the good figure of two cents per pound. The Canadian Government requires that each traveler have not less than 1,100 pounds of supplies. The packers take from 25 to 350 pounds each trip and are at work constantly. Many of the owners undertake to do their own work and in some cases women were seen assisting in the trying task.

Mr. Sheppard says that at the very summit of the pass he was a little surprised to find a Japanese in charge of a restaurant. The face must have seemed familiar, but Mr. Sheppard does not say that the Jap had ever been in Hawaii. This little brown landlord charges 75 cents for a meal and 5 cents for a drink of water. Wood has to be hauled a great distance to be used in melting the snow. Hauling snow or ice has a bad effect on the mouth and on the general health. There is 30 to 40 feet of snow at Sheep Pass and snow will fall. It was the intention of Mr. Sheppard and his friend to proceed as soon as the weather moderated. Hundreds of others are also waiting.

Down the Chilcoot Pass in the direction of the trail leading to the gold fields the descent is very sharp. The course is a "V" shaped and a trip down is the thrill of a life time. Mr. Sheppard intimates that there is much hardship in the trip, but says that by

care, sickness can be avoided. Those who are laid low are men who work themselves into a great perspiration and then catch cold. Mr. Sheppard and his partner will be able to build their own boat when navigation is opened and hope to be early in a section reputed to be very rich in gold.

A FINE DRILL.

**Some Fancy Riding By Mounted
Patrolmen.**

A full turnout of the Mounted Patrol indulged in a very spirited drill on the old baseball grounds in Makiki Saturday afternoon in the presence of Marshal Brown, a number of the members of the House of Representatives, and others. Although Marshal Brown rode out in uniform with the mounted officers of the law, he did not drill them. This was ably done by Captain Spiller, who put them through the regular evolutions, had them fire volley after volley and then gave them runaway brake and horse practice. The most interesting thing of the afternoon was the picking off of a native boy from a horse while the animal was on a dead gallop. This was nicely done by the patrolmen. While Patrolman Davau-chelle was riding bareback, he fell from his horse but was very fortunately uninjured.

Board of Inquiry.

It is likely that President Dole will detail a military board or Court of Inquiry on the petition or application of Capt. John Good through Attorneys Hartwell and Robertson. Captain Good claims that he can present some new evidence in the matter of the "missing sight" which was sent through the mail to the President. From this incident arose the trial of Captain Good by court martial and his dismissal from the service. It is supposed that the function of the proposed body of inquiry will be to weigh carefully what is presented as new evidence and to pass upon the question of whether or not the case should be reopened. Capt. W. A. Kinney of the President's staff, may be called in as judge advocate.

At the Japanese Legation.

Minister Shimmamura said at the Japanese Legation yesterday that he had nothing new from his home Government, concerning the immigration dispute between this country and Japan. There has been no communication on the subject since January last. Mr. Shimmamura remarked that no answer had been received from his last letter to the local Foreign Office. Of course there had been an acknowledgment, but no "reply." Mr. Shimmamura supposed that the Government officials here were busy with the Legislature.

The Japanese Minister is very much interested in the Eastern situation, which he says is delicate and complicated.

Wharf Repairing.

The repairs to the Pacific Mail wharf will be completed by the end of next week. The longest part of the time has been taken up with the pulling up of old and the placing in position of new piles. This is now about done and the cross pieces and floor will soon be started. Mr. Jarrett has done a good job and has been very speedy in the work, considering what it was necessary to do.

Immigrants and Freight.

The British steamer Mogul, W. H. Wright master, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday forenoon, with 643 Japanese immigrants (511 men, 128 women, 4 children) and 134½ tons of general merchandise. She sailed from Yokohama on the 13th inst., five hours before the Gaelic and is consigned to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

A Convent Death.

Sister Euphrosine Oursel of the Sacred Hearts Convent, died this morning at the school. She was 77 years of age and was one of the oldest workers in the Catholic Church in Hawaii. The date of her arrival here was March 19th, 1864. The funeral will take place from the Convent on Fort street at 9 a. m. today. The Bishop of Honolulu will conduct a mass.

Mrs. A. Inves, residing at 720 Henry street, Akon, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published by request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TAME BASE BALL

**Reorganized Union Team Not Up
to Standard.**

REGIMENTS HAVE EASY TIME

**No Trouble to Beat the New Nine.
A Couple of Incidents.
Small Attendance.**

Saturday's game of baseball between the Union and Regiment teams was certainly most disappointing. People who went out expected to see a good game on account of the fact that the Union team had been reorganized and better players assigned to the various positions. Indeed the work in the first two innings seemed to lend color to that belief. However, the remainder of the game was enough to change their minds. The whole fault seemed to be in the fact that the Union players had not sufficient time for practice. Then again, two of the very best players on the team were compelled to be away on account of having to attend drill of the Mounted Patrol, of which they are members. As soon as the Union team began to do down hill, the members seemed to go all to pieces. The ball was batted all over the field by the Regiments and the players seemed unable to stop a thing. Even little pop-up flies were muffed. However, with all this had playing on the part of the Union they were not the subject of more unfavorable comment by the audience than the Regiment team. In the last two innings the players simply struck wildly at the balls that were pitched to them and in case they hit them, refused to run but simply allowed themselves to be thrown out. The audience was much displeased at this performance and many left before the game was finished, on this very account.

The team were as follows:

Regiment—Jones, c. f.; Wilder, 1 b.; Lishman, s. a.; Gorman, 3 b.; Davis, c.; Kiley, 1 b.; Hansman, r. f.; Bower, p.; Moore, 2 b.

Union—Karratti, 1 b.; Jackson, c. f.; Gorman, 2 b.; Kiwa, p.; Cummings, s. a.; Ahina, r. f.; Luahiwa, 1 b.; Sebastian, c.; Duncan, 3 b.

A complete summary of the game will not be given at it was by no means an interesting contest. There was some excitement in the first inning when Moore of the Regiment team knocked a home run and arrived at the plate after a splendid run, only to find that the umpire had called time previous to his hit and that therefore, all the work went for nothing. Moore did not say much but he admits he did think a great deal.

Although Kiwa the small pitcher for the Union boys, was batted about pretty freely, he did succeed in striking out some of the best batters in the Regiment team. Ahina was substituted in his place but lasted only for a short time. Kiwa again took the box. It was at this time that the Regiment began to pile up the runs. It was evident that Kiwa's arm was weakening.

In the fifth inning an accident felled Hansman of the Regiment team. He was running past first and was just turning to take second when he dropped to ground. It seems that he turned his knee. When the Regiment players ran to attend to him, Moore picked him up and carried him to first base so that there could be no question as to his safety. After that, cold water was applied. Hansman was substituted by Effenessy.

In the sixth inning, Wilder went in as catcher for the Regiments and his place on first was taken by Davis. In the last two innings the Regiment players let balls pass them and played without any object whatever.

1 3 5 4 5 6 7 8 9
Regiment 10 3 4 0 6 0 0—15
Union 0 10 1 0 2 0 0—8

The number of spectators was small.

Dr. Orpen.

Dr. Arthur Herbert Orpen, wanted in Australia on the charge of murder by malpractice will soon be returned to the scene of the alleged crime. Judge Morrow, in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus brought by the prisoner, who was remanded to jail. The Court held, in passing upon the question whether a dying declaration in this case was admissible, said that a proper Consular certificate in any paper would admit the document in evidence. The papers in the case will be forwarded to the State Department at Washington to be perfected, after which the prisoner will be extradited.

ANCIENT TEMPLES

Bill Introduced to Obtain Possession of Them.

Railroad Controversy Called in the House—A Road Appropriation Asked From Hawaii.

SENATE.

Fifty-seventh Day, April 22.

Notice was given that the wide tire bill and the bill amending the law relating to assault and battery had been presented to the President for his signature.

Minister Cooper introduced his bill appropriating \$2,500 for the purchase by the Government of ancient heiaus and pūhōnas, also a bill amending the law relating to the National Guard and Sharpshooters and providing for their dismissal from service. Both bills passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

Appropriation bill 4 was taken up and the item regulating the tonnage and speed of the steamer to ply between the Islands of Molokai, Lanai and to Lahaina under charter of the Board of Health. The committee reported favoring the stipulation of 150 tons burden for the steamer, and recommended that the speed stipulation of eight knots per hour be stricken out. Senator Brown's motion that the tonnage be reduced to 120 tons passed. The bill as a whole was then referred to the Revision Committee.

Action on the House bill relating to claims against the estates of deceased persons was deferred.

Senate bill 27, relating to the hearing of cases of bankruptcy was taken up with amendments of the Judiciary Committee. The committee recommended that the old law relating to the subject be retained. Other recommendations were concurred in and the bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

The House bill providing for the appointment of a temporary Circuit Judge was recommended by the Judiciary Committee. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

The Senate bill relating to the requirement for the deposit from Chinese laborers passed second reading.

At 11 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Attorney-General presented a report of investigation into the previous ownership of Makiki Reserve where it is proposed a park shall be created. The report showed the undisputed title of the Government to the land, since 1848, and was laid on the table to be considered with the bill on parks at Kailua and Makiki.

Rep. Loebenstein presented the following report of the Committee on Public Lands on House bill 52, relating to the addition of a new section in the Land Act of 1895, dealing with the right of possession of any public lands:

"Your committee finds that the provisions of the bill are intended to give holders of Public Lands except wet lands, under a general lease, the right to obtain a land patent to any portion of such leased premises not exceeding 600 acres, upon surrender of the original lease, and upon complying with all the conditions specified in the original act to the satisfaction and consent of the Commissioners of Public Lands and with the approval of the Executive Council.

"A summary of the leases of abupuas alone on the several Islands of the group, shows the same to amount to more than 900,000 acres, the leases running from 3 to 21 years. Of this total area, while there is considerable that may be adapted for mere pastoral or minor agricultural purposes, a large amount is well adapted to coffee culture and development. Many of these lands, more particularly those under long terms of lease, are held at mere nominal rental figures, grossly incommensurate to the intrinsic value, frequently but a limited area is occupied, the larger portion remaining inert, undeveloped, and unproductive. The keen inquiry for coffee and other lands since carrying into operation the Land Act of 1895—the great increase in numbers of those who have blocked into this country since that time, men of means and industry seeking to avail themselves of the liberal terms of our Land Laws has greatly reduced the available acreage of the Public Lands.

"The records of the Commission of Public Lands show that in a number of instances, the holders of leases would have been willing to surrender the same on some such basis as provided for in this act, notable instances being those of Waialea, containing 95,000 acres, and of Pihouua, containing 57,000 acres, the rental from the one amounting to but \$2,000 per annum. And from Pihouua but \$400 per annum. The provision in the Land Act of 1895 relative to surrender of any lease within six months from the date when the law became operative, was specially framed to cover the case of Pihouua, a land of several thousand acres in Hilo, held at that time at a rental figure of \$100 per annum. Through that surrender the Government was enabled to subdivide the remainder and throw it open to settlement, with the result that from \$1 to \$25 per acre was realized from the sale, and a section of great agricultural resources brought into the arena of development.

"Should this bill become law, there is no doubt that the opportunity given

for such surrender would, in many cases, be availed of. As to the desirability for some such provision there can be but little doubt, opportunity would thus be afforded to the present holders of large tracts to reduce their holdings, concentrating their energies on the development of the portion remaining to them, while of the land regained by the Government, there would be brought about the expansion of the many homes for the many idea, and of that small farming element which is the real backbone and sinew of strength to any country.

"For all of which reasons, your committee recommends that the bill pass."

The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Wilder propounded the following questions to Minister Cooper, Minister of the Interior and Interim:

1. Is the Government filling in and converting into dry land, any portions of the tide lands of Honolulu harbor suitable for wharves? If so, what area is now being filled in and what area in the immediate future is the Government preparing to fill in?

2. Does the area now being filled in, cover any ground which in a recent controversy over the wharf question in Honolulu harbor conducted in the public press of this city it was contended should be dug out instead of being filled in or will be filled in the immediate future?

3. How many feet of wharf frontage can be made out of the area being filled in and which is to be filled in in the immediate future if the same is dug out and wharves constructed thereon in slips, according to the plan outlined in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of January 20th, 1898, a copy of which is furnished with these questions.

4. What will be the estimated cost of digging out an area sufficient to give the wharf frontage stated in answer to the last question?

5. With the amount now spent in dredging out the slip adjoining the Pacific Mail wharf what area in question now being filled in could be dredged out to a depth sufficient to float ocean steamers like the China, and what wharf frontage would such area give if constructed in slips according to the plan set forth in the Advertiser, above referred to?

6. Is the propriety of the filling in going on, in issue or likely to be in issue under the appropriation or any other bills now pending before either House?

7. Has the Cabinet or any member thereof at any time made public in writing, or print the intention to make the fillings in question? If so, can copies of the same be produced and furnished with the answers to these questions?

Rep. Robertson propounded the following questions to the Minister of Finance:

1. Please state whether you are aware that the agents of vessels coming to Honolulu from foreign ports are in the habit of charging consignees much higher rates of wharfage than such vessels pay to the Government and that such vessels or their agents thereby make large profits out of the Government wharves?

2. Should not the Government be entitled to receive all wharfage paid by the consignees?

3. Please state whether any Government officer has authority over the manner of use of the wharves of Honolulu, or over the manner of handling or disposition of freight landed on said wharves.

Third reading and passage of Senate bill 19, relating to public parks.

Rep. Achi presented a resolution for an item of \$3,500 for a road from Puuhue to Kawaihae-kai. To Public Lands Committee.

Second reading and passage of House bill 71, relating to the withdrawal of alcohol from the Custom House for the Queen's hospital, free of charge. The section making it incumbent upon the secretary to present a sworn statement at the end of the year, as to the amount of alcohol withdrawn during that time, was changed so that quarterly statements shall be made. This amendment was made by Rep. Isenberg and spoken most favorably on by the Minister of Finance who stated that this would make it much easier for him to keep a sharp lookout on matters pertaining to withdrawal of alcohol.

Second reading of House bill 50, audit act. Consideration not completed.

At 12 m., House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session, there was a continuation of the discussion on the audit act. This continued for an hour or more when one of the members who saw that Minister Cooper was anxious to place something before the House, moved that consideration of the bill be deferred for a while. This was granted and the Minister presented a communication in which it was announced that the President had signed the following bills:

Act No. 16—An Act regulating the grades of streets in Honolulu and Hilo and to amend Section 12 of Chapter 47 of the Session Laws of 1892, entitled "An Act defining highways and establishing certain rights and duties in connection therewith," approved October 15, 1892.

Act No. 17—An Act making special appropriations for the immediate use of the Government.

Act No. 18—An Act to amend Section 1140 of the Civil Code relating to the submission of differences to the Supreme Court without action.

Act No. 19—An Act relating to the limitation of time within which actions may be brought to receive possession of land and amending Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5, and repealing Section 8 of Chapter 22 of the Session Laws of 1870, relative thereto.

After this came further discussion on the audit act proper and the amendments proposed by the committee. A long argument took place when the matter of publishing certain things in the newspapers was on. The Hilo

members were of course contending for papers in the rainy city while one of the members from this city was contending the uselessness of such a proposition. "Weekly newspapers such as the Hilo had were not much read anyway," Rep. Robertson finally moved that the House adjourn on the ground that it was 4 o'clock. The motion carried.

AN EFFECTIVE FLY.

It Slaughters the Rose Bug in a Murderous Style.

For about a week now Prof. A. Koebel, the Government entomologist has been watching the breeding of a fly that has a peculiar affection for the Japanese beetle, sometimes called the rose bug. This fly hunts out the beetle and deposits upon it a living maggot. A female fly during its lifetime of three to five months produces in the neighborhood of 200,000 of these tiny white worms. The maggot develops into a fly. In the laboratory of Professor Koebel may be seen the young fly issuing from the cave of the dead beetle. On grounds here selected for experiment the flies were noticed to hunt into crevices for the beetle. Professor Koebel used this fly against the grasshopper in California with signal success. The fly disappeared soon after the grasshopper pest was driven away. It is moderately certain that the fly will die here when it comes to find the rose bug or some other destructive insect. The new enemy of the beetle resembles very much a house fly, being of about the same size, but a trifle lighter in color. Professor Koebel is now using for the purpose of breeding the fly a consignment of beetles sent from Kauai, but unaccompanied by a letter of advice.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Those Who Entertain

—Will find in our store all the ACCESSORIES for the display of handsome furniture.

Nothing so impresses your neighbors with the fact that you are prospering in life as a good display of pretty furniture—especially as it can be done at our store without spending a fortune.

TODAY

We are going to offer you your selection of various styles of

Diningroom Chairs

At an inside figure. We won't say what the figure is, because we want you to come to the store and see the goods—then you can't help but say the figure is low—lower perhaps than necessary.

ON THE SEA

We have on board the S. N. Castle DINING ROOM FURNITURE, WICKER CHAIRS, BEDROOM SUITS, CHEIFFONNIERS, but we will speak of those when they arrive.

If you have never tried us on repairing and upholstering you don't know what old furniture looks like after it has passed through our hands.

J. HOPP & Co.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS

Absolutely true and perfect.

WASHBURN

GUITARS AND MANDOLINS

They have no equals. Made by Lyon & Healy, Chicago, Ill. A. B. Washburn will be pleased to send a beautiful catalogue, containing portraits of all artists, post free. Write for it. Ask your local music dealer for Lyon & Healy's Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Band and Orchestra Instruments. They are the best made and sell at the most reasonable prices. The catalogue is sent free. The Washburns of 1800. Made in America. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, etc.

Feed horses well and they'll perform good work. We handle only the best quality of horse and cattle food. Immense buying makes it possible for us to quote the lowest prices on wholesale or retail orders. Let us have a trial order—our prices and qualities will please you.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

HONOLULU, H. I.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Candles and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD dated 19th Dec. 1891 in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the discovery of Chlorodyne was fully and truthfully told by Dr. Browne; and that he had been sworn to. See the Times, July 5, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of every kind, shows a new, refreshing sleep, without HEADACHE, and WITHOUT DRUGS. It is the best remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, etc.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it is a CHLORODYNE; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, writes: "I have seen completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colds, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy has been used by many Unscrupulous Imitations.

Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. See in bottles 1 lb., 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT.

25 GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W. 1.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



Are You Looking for a Handsome Carriage?

My Goods and Prices

Are right because they are bought right, of well known and old established factories, which are just as anxious as you that they give satisfaction. All Goods bought direct of factory. No Middle-man's profit.

Turn Under Delivery Wagons.

Just the thing for Honolulu's narrow streets.

Handsome Double and Single Surrey Harness.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS HOUSE,

FORT ST., above Club Stables.

TEL. 205.

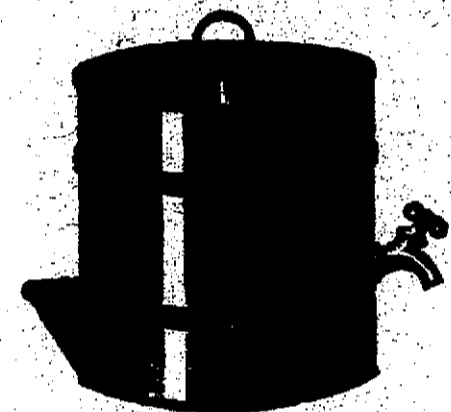
CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DISTILLED WATER

is the healthiest of all drinks; you can make it yourself by using our

FAMILY WATER CONDENSER.



IN OUR HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT We can show you also a line of good WATER FILTERS, varying in price from \$1.50 to \$12.50 each.

Another good thing is a

BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE

with which you can cook or bake as well as with any kind of a stove, and not get one quarter so hot over it.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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B. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

Dr. W. AVERDAK, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YABYAN CO., Ltd.

..... Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE BIRDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

HOUSE IS AGREED ASSESSED, COLLECTED AND DELINQUENT TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Passed Senate Resolution on Memorial Fountain.

Ministers' Authority to Dispose of Squares Doubtful—More Questions Asked.

HOUSE.

Fifty-eighth Day, April 23.

Rep. Robertson presented a petition from people of Honolulu for an appropriation of \$5,000 for fixing the Puunui road. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Richards presented a petition from North and South Kona and Hamakua with 48 signatures, as well as one from Oahu with 38 signatures, protesting against the building of an electric railway in Hilo. Referred to the special committee.

Rep. Isenberg presented the majority report of the special committee to whom was referred the concurrent resolution relating to the Carter memorial, recommending the adoption of the resolution. This report was signed by Reps. Isenberg and Pogue. Rep. Atkinson did not concur. It was moved that the majority report be adopted. The Attorney-General moved to amend to the effect that the report be accepted and that the special committee confer with the Senate committee on the matter. The matter could be settled in this way without much friction. It was the opinion of many of the supporters of the Government that the action of the Senate had been rather hasty.

Rep. Robertson was of the opinion that it was unfortunate the matter had come up in the shape it had. However, the members should pass over the immediate object of the matter and look at the question of the right of the Minister of the Interior or any other Minister to erect any obstacle in the middle of any public highway. Here Rep. Robertson referred to the Vineyard street tree and placed it in the same category with the fountain.

Upon being put to vote, Reps. Wilder and Atkinson were the only ones who did not vote in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Rep. McCandless presented the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

"Resolved, That \$5,000 be appropriated to widen King street on the east side of Kalihiki bridge, adjoining the W. L. Wilcox and Gulick properties in Kalihiki and for a new bridge across Kalihiki stream on King street."

Rep. Achi presented the following resolution which was referred to the special committee on contracts:

"That an item of \$262.50 be appropriated for the remainder of pay for work on the roads in North Kona, Hawaii."

Rep. Achi propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior ad interim:

1. "Please state if, after change in time of the rounds of the odorless excavators from day to night, the death rate in the city has increased."

2. "If such is the case, what is the percentage?"

3. "Did the doctors of the Board of Health consider that the change from day to night was a good one?"

4. "Is it the intention of the Board to continue this practice of working the odorless excavator at night?"

The Minister of Finance presented the following answers to questions propounded by Rep. Robertson:

1. "I have no official knowledge or otherwise, of any wharfage collected, from vessels other than two cents per registered ton, at which rate collections have been made since 1857, but for which neither law nor authoritative published official regulations exist other than the tariff and digest issued under my instructions as Minister of Finance in 1893."

"Further, I have no knowledge that such vessels or their agents make large profits out of Government wharves."

2. "In answer to the question 'should not the Government be entitled to receive all wharfage paid by consignees?' I would state that such is not my opinion unless the Government has control over all agreements to carry freight, between the carrier and importer."

"The Provisional Government by an act authorized the Executive to enter into certain contracts remitting wharfage, under certain conditions, for the carrying of mails free and, limiting the charges for freight and passengers, but I do not consider that this would relieve the importer from paying wharfage to the agents of vessels."

"In answer to the question 'Please state whether any Government officer has authority over the manner of use of the wharves of Honolulu, or over the manner of handling or disposition of freight landed on said wharves,' I would respectfully refer to the following extracts from the Penal and Civil laws of 1897:

"Sec. 248, p. 149, P. L. 1897.

"Secs. 1134-37, p. 266-9, P. L. 1897.

"Secs. 1247-50, p. 401-2, P. L. 1897.

"Sec. 506, p. 223, C. L. 1897."

"Further, the Surveyor of Customs is required for Customs purposes to control the handling of freight, the great difficulty being the failure of legal provision to compel the clearing of wharves within a reasonable time; many importers using the wharves, as storehouses, for, in some cases, weeks after the wharves should have been cleared to allow the handling of new freight."

"I take this opportunity of making the following suggestions recommend-

ed to be by Collector-General McCandless:

"First—That the Harbor-master as now, assign vessels to their berths, and exercise as now, supervision as to her unloading so far as the carrying capacity of the wharf goes."

"Second—Being assigned to a berth that a vessel cannot be moved until her cargo is discharged."

"Third—That a Customs Inspector being prepared to report on cargo that the Surveyor, after giving reasonable time for removal of cargo, be authorized to compulsorily remove all not removed at expense of consignee."

"The above, if faithfully carried out, will to some degree, remove the present irritation from lack of wharf room."

"The Audit Act was again taken up for consideration. The section on advertising was again the bone of contention. Rep. Robertson said the Government system of advertising was all wrong. There should be one official organ for the publication of all Government matters. As it was now, advertisements were put, sometimes in one paper and sometimes in another. People were in a constant muddle as to where to find what they wanted. By giving all advertisements to one paper, the Government would spend about half of what they do now and besides that, people would know just where to look."

After much discussion, the section was passed with an amendment, conferring the power of advertising on the Auditor-General who will choose what paper or papers he deems best."

The reading of the bill was almost completed when the motion to adjourn was made and carried, this at 11:50 a. m.

Unauthorized Practitioners.

The case of Camachero, charged with practicing surgery without a license, came up in the Police Court yesterday forenoon. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and costs. Defendant appealed for mitigation of sentence. The case of Adair, Joels on the charge of practicing medicine without a license, came up at the

same time. Defendant stood trial and was found guilty of the charge. A sentence of \$150 was imposed. An appeal was noted.

Col. Parker Will Come.

It is learned how some of the teachers on Oahu other than Oahu, have gathered from some source the thought that Colonel Parker and wife will not be here from the United States for the Summer School to be held in Honolulu. It has been settled for a year now that Colonel and Mrs. Parker will be here and the lecture course has been published in this paper. There has been no intimation that there might be any possibility of failure to keep the engagement. It can further be announced at this time that there will also be here as one of the Summer School instructors, Miss Annie E. Allen, a kindergarten trainer in the Chicago Normal School.

Fast Horses.

The S. N. Castle which arrived yesterday, brought two horses for W. H. Rice and 21 for H. J. Agnew who came along with his animals. Mr. Agnew brings a number of very fast horses that are liable to turn out surprises in the races on the 11th of June. Loupe and other racers in the lot have been mentioned in this paper.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oahu, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands."

Your Tax for the coming year on baking powder will be very light if you buy *Schilling's Best* and use only one heaping teaspoonful to a quart of flour.

Drop In

At any time you may happen to be
In the neighborhood of our handsome
Store, and get our clerks to show you our
Pretty assortment of novelties in foot covering.
Don't need Shoes just now? Perhaps
Not, but you will need them later on
And we want to supply them. Our
Prices are not "Less than cost of
Making," but they are fixed to allow
The smallest consistent margin.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAULO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,
A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine
Parts kept in stock or imported
to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Honolulu.



Vapo-Cresole
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLE being administered by inhalation,
gives the safest and most effective means of treating
the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in
Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its anti-
septic virtues render it invaluable in contagious
diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Des-
criptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by
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HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

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FRAMED
OR
UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll.
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll. and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scarry, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Scrofula Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit analyses to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25c. and 50c. and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND KENDALL'S COGNAC DISTILLERS, COGNAC, FRANCE.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1898.

THINGS ABOUT COFFEE.

We print in another column, a very valuable letter on the coffee industry, prepared by Mr. Chas. D. Miller of Honolulu. He misunderstood our reference to "experienced men" in the coffee business, but he will understand it now. He is one of the men who has large practical knowledge of the business, and we believe, would not lead the tenderfoot astray.

In our comments on the market value of Hawaiian coffee, we challenged the statement made in the Bulletin that it is worth 8 cents per pound more than the Brazilian. Mr. Miller says he is not prepared to say that the statement is true. Here we have an illustration of the point, we made, that the value of our coffee has not yet been determined in the great markets of the world. Although our planters have now been engaged in the business for four or more years, on a considerable scale, there seems to have been no serious and determined effort to find its place in the markets. Mr. Miller suggests, very properly, that its value will largely depend upon its cultivation and preparation. This at once puts a new phase on the question, so far as beginners are concerned. The tenderfoot is led to believe that coffee is coffee, and then he is told by an "experienced" man (not of Mr. Miller's sort) that it is "the best in the world."

This letter is exceedingly valuable. It shows that we are yet in the experimental stage of this industry, although we have many reasons to believe that it will become a most valuable industry.

Our solicitude is about the deadly effect of reactions in the business part of the industry. We have too much at stake to permit them, if they can be avoided.

Unfortunately in our "American way" of doing things, we have not developed the industry gradually. It has been assumed at once that there is "a small fortune in it" without a full and careful consideration of what other countries are doing in the same business. The history of industries in all countries in the United States especially, is that of bitter disappointments by the many, owing to exaggerated hopes, and insufficient staying power.

Nor is the industry developing here, on the best lines for the social and political advantage of the islands, so far as population is concerned. We have regarded it as a most fortunate and desirable opening for the "small" American farmer, who possesses some American civilization. For this purpose it required, and requires, strong, persistent energy on the part of the Government to secure that end. The opening of land is not sufficient. The invitation of immigration is not sufficient. The difficult problem is to reach the right class of immigration and bring it here. But the Government is not justified in doing this, until it has settled the value of our coffee in the markets of the world. Intelligent work on these lines should, before this, have settled its value, so that every fact presented to the immigrant or tenderfoot, would be a bottom fact. It is for our political good that the coffee industry should not be unreasonably depressed. The only way to avoid it, is to prevent the boom pest from destroying it.

A NEW MONSTER.

Our issue of Friday contained these appalling words from Senator McCandless, in the Senatorial debate on the act for the collection of rent:

"They (the landlords) are sharks who come down like an eagle on the prey simply to devour it."

On reading this announcement of a new and horrible monster in the "Paradise," etc., the Natural History Society became intensely excited. The children in the schools refused to study. The higher education at Oahu College was suspended, and the encyclopedia examined for further descriptions of this appalling creature, a cross of the shark upon the eagle. The shark in the water, preying upon men, is a dreadful thing. So is the eagle in the air, when chickens and lambs are about. But this is an ominous cross breeding. The shark expands his tail into feathers, and his fins into enormous wings. He converts his wide mouth with double rows of teeth into an enormous beak. Then this monster of ill omen takes to the air and, as the Senator eloquently remarks, preys on the unfortunate. Where did he originate? Is he a natural selection that escaped Darwin's notice? Is he a revival of some prehistoric creature? Was he in hiding when Noah made up his ark? Was he brought here by the "dam missionary?" or, did the Senator discover a nest of these formidable

"bugs" on the top of Tantalus? Are there many of them? Are they a sudden visitation upon us for the sins of the Legislature? Will Professor Koebele's toads eat them? Will Professor Brigham's well-balanced mind be wrecked with joy at this marvelous discovery? It is possible that the end of all things has come, and the "fifth angel" has recently opened the bottomless pit, and let loose on us the locusts that had the hair of women and teeth as the teeth of lions? Has the Senator maliciously introduced this blood curdling creature in order to crumch the bones of those "blackguards of the Advertiser?" After he has destroyed those blackguards can the Senator put broad tires on him, and prevent further ravages in this wretched community?

If we do possess a unique and savage monster, unlike anything else in the world, let it be fully advertised in America. Let our city swarm with a vast multitude of scientific tourists who fly from every part of the world to see this extraordinary phenomenon? It may become a good substitute for reciprocity. As the Senator alone is the discoverer of this creature of ill omen, and knows his ways; will he not, on some public occasion, pull his tail, so that we may hear him screeching through the air with the snarl of the shark and the cry of an eagle?

NO TROPICAL FRUITS.

A citizen purchased in a King street store on Saturday a box of California oranges. "Can't you buy good native oranges?" we asked. "No."

One reading in the States or elsewhere the pages of the hand books issued from the Foreign Office, and the press, in which are depicted in vivid colors the rich tropical resources of the islands, concludes naturally that fruits and vegetables abound here. He hurries down to prospect the country and he visits the markets in order to inspect this tropical wealth. "Those lemons raised here?" "No, came from California." "Those grapes raised here?" "No, came from California." "That celery raised here?" "No, came from California." "Those onions raised here?" "No, came from California." "That horseradish raised here?" "No, came from California." "What do you raise here?" "Sugar and climate."

A visitor several years ago, was in Mobile, Alabama. On the street, before a grocery store, stood a large pile of clean, dainty wooden boxes filled with grapes raised near Lake Erie, 1,500 miles distant. "Can't you raise grapes here?" asked the visitor of the grocery man. "Finest grapes in the world," he replied. "Why do you bring grapes 1,500 miles?" "Niggers are too lazy to work, and white men ain't much better." Meeting a Southern "colonel" he was asked why the people did not raise vegetables for the Northern market. His reply was: "Sir, we raise cotton. We don't know how to raise anything else. We are too d—d lazy to learn anything new. This is a mighty rich country, sir, we are too lazy to get away from cotton."

The importation of tropical fruits, and vegetables from a point distant 2,000 miles shows an unhealthy industrial condition. "Well, suppose it is a bad industrial condition," says the respectable citizen with sugar fat partially closing his eyes, "it will regulate itself in time." That is just what the Chinese say when cholera gets into one of their towns, and it regulates them into corruption and death. Industrial diseases produce labor fevers, communicable fits, and finally the paralysis of profit. They always have, and always will. Only diversified industries is the medicine or tonic which make the blood of the community fresh and wholesome.

It is a pretty play to the American galleries to exhibit our resources of tropical productions at the Chicago Fair, and now at the Omaha Fair. But let us be honest with ourselves and the Americans, and post up this notice at the expositions: "We, the Hawaiians import tropical fruits and vegetables from America."

THE STAR ON WAR POWERS.

Our contemporary, the Star, informs the public that General Grosvener of Ohio is right in stating that: "When war is declared, the President at once becomes vested by the Constitution with the power to conclude treaties with foreign countries." We challenge the Star to find this language in the Congressional debates. Grosvener is no fool. Article I of the Constitution gives Congress only, the power to declare war. Article II, Section 2 says: "He (the President), shall have power by and with the advice of the Senate to make treaties." The Supreme Court in the cases arising out of the Mexican war expressly confirmed this simple language and restricted the President's power. Bad state of things when the Star overrides the Constitution and the Supreme Court, and quotes "alleged" words of Grosvener. The Star will always be more successful in raising a mythical American flag every other day over these islands, than in inter-

preting the American Constitution. We again challenge the Star to give its readers the opinion of any American lawyer here, affirming nonsense alleged to be uttered by General Grosvener.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

We publish in another place, a table containing the amounts of personal and real estate taxes assessed and paid during the year 1897.

An analysis by percentages shows that of the entire amount collected, there were paid by the different nationalities \$759,703. The percentages are:

	Per cent.
American and European corporations	\$230,170 30.30
American and European firms	40,885 5.37
American and European	131,364 17.39
Chinese	119,602 15.74
Japanese	95,719 12.62
Hawaiians and part Portuguese	112,884 14.85
Portuguese	28,224 3.72
Various nationalities	823 .10

In answer to an inquiry made in the Legislature, it is also officially stated, that the assets of the sugar corporations are \$21,802,000; assets of business corporations are \$14,886,708; total \$36,688,708.

The assets of the individual Hawaiians, part Hawaiian, Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese are not given. Do they amount to 20 per cent. of the assets of the corporations which are owned substantially by the Anglo-Saxons? Do they amount to 15 per cent?

The Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese pay 47 per cent. of the taxes, while the great sugar and business corporations, with all other Americans and Europeans pay only 53 per cent. that is to say only 6 per cent. more.

Knowing as we all do, where the wealth and capital of the country is placed, and knowing as we do, the relative poverty of the natives and the Asiatics, the glaring inequality of taxation becomes very apparent.

The Japanese, mainly laborers on small wages pay 12.62 per cent. of the taxes, while the Americans and Europeans pay 5.37 per cent. more.

The Japanese and the Chinese pay 23.36 per cent., or nearly one-third of the entire taxation.

It is said that if the assessment lists are carefully examined, the details of this gross inequality will be apparent. We do not now discuss the interests of the native Hawaiian in this matter. They have had, and now have the fullest power to participate in the regulation of taxes.

We have, for sufficient reasons, cut off the Asiatics from any participation in the Government. We deny them representation. We tax them without their consent. We claim to be "just" to them.

The dominant power is, therefore, under a solemn, moral, if not strictly legal obligation, to see to it, that they are equitably taxed. It is probable that if they could get this strange and absurd system of taxation fairly before the Courts, they would secure a readjustment of it.

If we refuse to let 40,000 men, who contribute to, almost make, the prosperity of the islands, have any part in the Government, we voluntarily assume the double and triple obligation of dealing with them. We post at every cross-road of American soil, the notice that "Christian civilization" dominates here? It is a part of our annexation literature. We boast of redeeming the 'ethen, as Kipling calls them. But would it not be well to call a halt for a while and look over this business of taxing these 'ethen, who have no voice in the matter? It is not for them to demand equity. It is for us to do equity, even if it takes off one per cent. from a 40 per cent. dividend.

LOCAL STUDY.

Professor Huxley said that if the increase of knowledge did not alleviate human suffering, the sooner a comet swept the earth out of existence, the better it would be.

Students in social science are finding out that while general knowledge has great value, the clear and exact knowledge of local conditions is even of greater value. "Men today write long articles about the school, the church, the saloon, as they conceive them to be, without giving any attention to the actual church in which they worship, the schools in which their children are educated, or the saloon around the corner." They are like the English physician who wrote at great length on the existence of bacilli in India, but neglected the study of the bacilli of typhoid fever in his own cesspool, which carried off his wife and children.

If any community ever needed a close, scientific study it is our own. Here is a singular mixture of races, a little Babel in its way, a rag-bag full of the queerest humanity, above all is a Government founded on a political theory of the Anglo-Saxon type, of which 90 per cent. of the people who live under it know nothing, either by racial instincts or education, and scattered all about the premises is an un-

comfortable amount of social dynamite. No one seems to be making a close study of this affair, that affects our prosperity and happiness. The planters, the merchants, the imbeciles, the professional men seem to regard it as an interesting matter, "worth looking into if we had time for it." But all seem to agree practically in ignoring the study.

It would be expected that a body of intelligent men, such as are the members of the Social Science Society here, should lead in the much needed investigation, and by a series of patient, continuous examinations, develop and perfect a knowledge of our social conditions. It is rather singular that it has not done so. President Hosmer tells the public, through the society, about the latest discoveries on the Euphrates. It is interesting of course, and if the society exists for recreation only, or the consumption of literary cock-tails, which give a temporary feeling of balminess, it is perhaps proper enough. There seems to be an environment of this well educated and serious body of men, which prevents or discourages the greatest of all social studies, that of the locality in which the society exists. It seems to urge those, like President Hosmer, who are capable of making original investigation, to seek some distant "Paphos or Abana" for study, instead of exploring and arguing the facts that exist here, and have everything to do with our social and political existence. It is local, and not foreign study that is the impressive need of the hour.

The society may reply it is not the business of the press, or of the public to criticize its methods. But the teachings of its theological members are always to the effect that responsibility to God and mankind never cease, under any conditions. Even if the society exists for pleasure only, and it surely does not, it must adjust itself to the needs of the times. The very best method of advancing society is to begin at home, with a thorough understanding of local conditions, unless everything is to be left to blind chance.

A RESTRICTED PRESIDENT.

There seems to be an opinion among men here, especially Americans, who ought to know better, that, in the event of war between Spain and the United States, President McKinley can deal with these islands as he pleases simply as a "war measure." Whether he can or cannot, raise the American flag here as a war measure with the consent of our Government and without the consent of Congress, is a novel question, and the lawyers would not easily agree on it. War does not release the President from his constitutional obligations. As commander-in-chief he has discretion and extended power in destroying an enemy. But he cannot, at any time, exceed his constitutional powers.

When President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, he knew, and said, that it had no legal effect in freeing the slave. He could, as a war measure, give physical freedom to the slave, while his master was in rebellion, and so cripple him for the time being. But he could not, under the Constitution, take away either property in slaves, or in anything else, without "due process of law" in the Courts. The proclamation was issued mainly in response to Northern sentiment, which demanded that it should be announced that slavery must go.

At no time during the war were any large numbers of slaves set free. The proclamation was worthless, so far as the great majority of them was concerned.

Mr. Lincoln and his associates knew this well enough. They feared that if the war ended, the Supreme Court would declare the proclamation did not alter the legal status of the negro, and slavery would continue.

They urged an amendment to the Constitution, by which slavery would be legally and finally abolished. The amendment was adopted only in the last year of the war, and became a part of the fundamental institution in December 1865.

The American Constitution in many ways severely restricts the powers of the President, even in the event of war. To some extent it weakens his power, when he could use it to great advantage.

The British Constitution, which is only a collection of laws and usages, permits the British Government to exercise powers that the American Executive is carefully restricted from using. That Government could declare war with Russia without specifically submitting the matter to the Lords and Commons.

In the Spanish matter, President McKinley having no power whatever either to intervene in Cuba or declare war, submits the case to Congress, where the power lies to authorize hostile action.

President McKinley probably takes the same view of the relation of Hawaii to the United States that President Harrison did.

When Mr. Stevens raised the Ameri-

can flag over the group, President Harrison, through Mr. J. W. Foster, Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Stevens: "So far as your action may appear to impair the independent sovereignty of that Government, by substituting the flag and power of the United States, it is disavowed."

However earnest President McKinley is to accomplish annexation, he will not for a moment violate the laws and Constitution of his own country. Congress can put the flag up on these islands, in an hour or less, if it only chooses to do so. A call of the roll of the Senate on the ratification of the treaty may be had in 15 minutes. If as a war measure in connection with Spain, the Senate sees its necessity, it may be done, and will be done. But neither Senate or President will raise the flag here, in the event of immediate war, until they can send a fleet to protect it.

The Cuban Situation.

MR. EDITOR:—No fair minded person can blame the Spanish for their hatred of the Americans.

The Cuban rebellion would have been crushed long ago had it not been for the support of American sympathizers.

The U. S. Government made a pretense of preventing filibustering expeditions and the shipment of arms and ammunition from their shores. But what a farce it was! As facts will prove:

The New York moneyed Cuban Syndicate has had its influence, and what is the result? Our nation is on the verge of war and is adopting a new and dangerous foreign policy, and all for what? Let the reader answer.

Put yourself in the place of a loyal Spanish subject. Look on his side.

You may argue that on the grounds of humanity, the United States are right.

Facts show that the atrocities have been nearly as great on the side of the insurgents as on that of the Spanish. AN HONEST AMERICAN.

Honolulu, April 20, 1898.

Earnest Commendation.

MR. EDITOR:—As a member of the Kiloheana Art League, I wish to express my thanks to the Musical Circle, for the charming and instructive entertainment of Thursday evening. In so doing, I am conscious of voicing the sentiment of all who were fortunate enough to be present. The patriotic airs, so nicely arranged by Professor Berger, the biographical sketch, the masterly rendered sonata by Mr. Yarnley and Miss Olymer, the songs, violin and piano numbers quite took me back to the old Boston days.

I think it remarkable that in islands of the Pacific, so separate from musical and art centers, there should be so much talent energy and culture. Good speed to the Kiloheana Art League. May it grow and prosper, until it is obliged to move into larger and more comfortable quarters.

A MEMBER.

April 22, 1898.

From Three Pulpits.

Revs. D. P. Birnie of Central Union, G. L. Pearson of First Methodist and T. D. Garvin of the Christian Church, all had the same topic for the service yesterday morning. The theme of each sermon was "Cooperation in Christian Work." The idea of this treatment of a special subject grew out of discussions at the Friday meetings of the "Christian Workers." Naturally the tone of each discourse was the same. Rev. Mr. Birnie spoke of unity of purpose for the church, for charity and for education. Under the head of education Rev. Mr. Birnie spoke especially of such work as the establishment of kindergarten studies and pastimes.

Facts About Health

It is Easy to Keep Well If We Know How

Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such

A Record of Cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail.

"I had pimples on my face and a large boil on one hand. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using three bottles I was cured." J. W. JOHNSON, 3 South Broderick St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by druggists. \$1.50 for 30 days.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. Sold by
HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

April 25, 1898.

We have before spoken of our BOILER COVERING, but at that time had only the plaster itself. Now we have the SECTIONAL PIPE COVERING in four sizes—1, 1 1-2, 2 and 2 1-2. We have also spoken of the favor in which this composition is held by the steamship companies here, but since then we have been able to make another test even more convincing. One of the most prominent sugar plantation engineers in these islands furnished us with a diagram of a comparative trial which he had given Asbestos, Scotch Compound and our

Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound.

These were all put on one surface of exactly the same thickness and the results were as follows:

Asbestos 115° F
Scotch Compound 108° F
Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound, 191° F

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious orders from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

ANOTHER SENATOR CARTER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN SITE.

Mr. Kepoikai Sworn in By Chief Justice Judd.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED

House is Interested in Dredging. Some Questions Asked Minister of Interior.

SENATE.

Fifty-ninth Day, April 25.

The newly elected Senator, A. N. Kepoikai, was sworn in by Chief Justice Judd. The Judiciary Committee found on examination that the credentials and certificate of election were correct, whereupon a committee was delegated to escort the Chief Justice to the Senate Chamber, when the oath was administered.

A communication from the House announced the passage of and transmitted with minor amendments the bill creating public recreation grounds.

The announcement that the House had concurred in the Senate resolution relating to the memorial fountain was referred to the Passed Bills Committee.

The House bill passed third reading amending the regulations of the withdrawal of alcohol from the Customs House and fixing the fee for meat license.

The bill to license steam laundries also passed third reading.

A personal petition was received from a patient at the Molokai settlement who announced that she is the only white woman in the settlement and asks to be transferred. The petition was referred to the Health Committee.

It was announced that the President had signed bills regulating grade of hills streets; the emergency appropriation bill and the deficiency appropriation bill, relating to the submission of differences to the Supreme Court, limiting the time for obtaining possession of land, assault and battery. It was announced that the President had not signed the bill amending the law relating to the appointment of tax appeal courts.

Sensor Brown asked the following question of the Minister of the Interior:

"Will you please state why the so-called harbor improvements at or near the old fish market are being now carried on and at a time when this subject is in the hands of a special committee of the Senate for investigation, and such committee has indicated its intention of making a report upon a plan covering the future wharf facilities of the harbor of Honolulu."

The Senate passed at third reading the bill to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs, and the bill relating to claims against the estates of deceased persons.

The bill making provision for the appointment of a temporary Circuit Judge passed third reading, as well as the bill defining the Circuits in which shall be brought probate cases and civil proceedings for the partition of real estate.

Sensor Holstein introduced the bill of which he had given previous notice fixing the license to sell milk at \$1, the license to take acknowledgments of labor contracts \$50, notaries public license Honolulu \$10 elsewhere \$5. The bill passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

The current account appropriation bill amounts to \$2,034,725. After being thoroughly discussed for several weeks it was brought up and passed on third reading.

The Senate bill to authorize the Government to acquire possession of ancient heiaus and pukepukes was read by title, passed third reading and went to the Public Lands Committee. The same action was taken with the land act. Senate bill 35, regulating the Military and the Sharpshooters' term of service passed second reading and went to the Military Committee.

The Senate objected to the manner of sending up amended bills from the House and returned the amended bill for park and recreation grounds with the request that the joint rules relative to amended bills be complied with. At 11:35, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

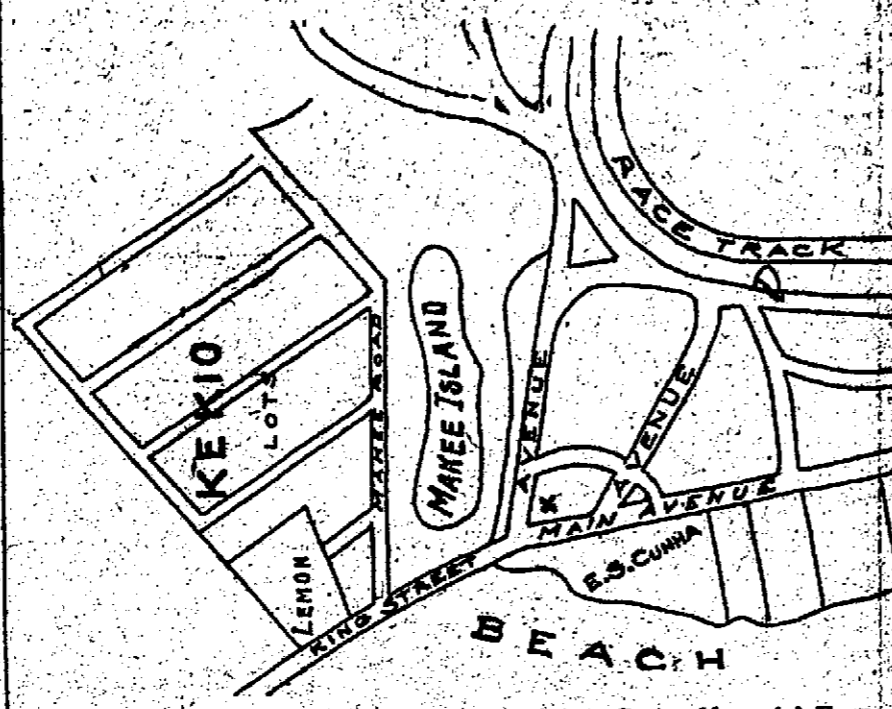
Rep. Robertson presented a petition from a number of Chinese laundrymen in the city protesting against the passage of the bill prohibiting the sprinkling of clothes with the mouth. Referred to the Health Committee.

Rep. Pogue presented the report of the Finance Committee on Rep. Gear's bill looking toward the exemption of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. from taxes. The Committee recommended laying the bill on the table. Rep. Gear did not concur. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Robertson introduced the following concurrent resolution which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands with instructions to report on Thursday:

"Whereas the work of filling in now being carried on in Honolulu harbor is, in the opinion of the Legislature independent, inasmuch as the locality being filled might easily be dredged out and the harbor thus made larger instead of smaller, and

"Whereas the Legislature desires to specify the manner in which the ap-



The above diagram will make clear the Charles L. Carter Memorial Fountain site spoken of in this paper yesterday morning. The cross indicates the place favored by a number of the relatives and immediate friends of the late Mr. Carter and by many other citizens who deem it a privilege to honor the memory of such a man as was Charles L. Carter. The corner proposed is one of the most prominent points in the whole park reservation and can be greatly beautified.

MR. VOS AT WORK.

The Visiting Artist Preparing Several Paintings.

Hubert Vos is just now engaged in a large painting of Hawaiian fishes represented in various positions on a marble slab. He has been particularly struck by the exquisite coloring of the members of the finny tribe to be found in Hawaiian waters, and has no doubt that they will constitute a most interesting as well as instructive group at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Among other works Mr. Vos has already completed two Hawaiian types—one of a young boy with strongly marked characteristics and representing most admirably the native of olden times and the other, of a Hawaiian of the present day dressed in red shirt and white trousers, with a large handkerchief about his neck and a broad-brimmed straw hat tilted back, exposing the face to full view. He is in the act of playing an ukulele and in his half-parted lips there is life and suggestion. The whole painting is a strong piece of work, brimful of life and action. The hands dropped lightly over the strings of the adopted native musical instrument of these modern days, is one of the crowning features of the painting.

Future Postoffice Building.

A number of business men were talking in Notre's a few days ago of the certainty of business ultimately moving up-town. Even the progress of work on the Judd Block across the street, failed to dull the enthusiasm of some of the prophets. One of the men claiming a patent right on looking into the future, said that he was positive that in a few years—say in 1910 or 1920 the new Central Fire Station would be enlarged for post office purposes. The additional comment was then made that there would be free postal delivery in Honolulu in less than five years.

Harness Horses Matched.

The probable horse race match spoken of in this paper a couple of days ago has been made. Hollinger's Margaret H and Norton's Directress will be driven against each other on the Kapoli park track on the 14th of May. The articles have been signed and all necessary arrangements made. There is a sharp difference of opinion as to the merits of the horses. They are said to be quite evenly matched and a close race is anticipated. It is more than likely that a couple of more events will be arranged for the same afternoon.

Many Deeds.

It was just a year ago that A. V. Gear and C. L. Dorch placed the Kapoli and Park addition on the market. There was a very ready sale of the lots. The subdivision was disposed of on the installment plan, to run for twelve payments and the last installments are now being settled with David Dayton, the agent. As many as sixty deeds have been issued in one day. Most of the deeds are taken direct to the registry office and in consequence of this T. G. Thurum's office force at the Judiciary Building has its hands full.

A Colonel to Move.

(Shaggy Searchlight, March 23).

Our genial friend and real estate boomer, Col. Will E. Fisher, the man of the frozen feet and Dyes fame, is getting ready to make a charge on the Big Salmon. He has a string of 15 dogs, and wages \$60 that he will make the round trip in 12 days and stake a claim.

D Won Creedmore.

A match between teams of ten men each from Companies D and E took place at the military range yesterday and resulted in a score of 410 apiece. The match was awarded Co. D, having bested the opponents Creedmore.

GOOD BLOOD

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain. Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep; you are as tired in the morning as at night; you have no nerve power; your food does not seem to do you much good. Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you: but

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

For biliousness take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one side the other.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Alligator pears from Kona are in market. Toads for shipment to the other islands are becoming scarce.

Physicians say that there are a large number of children ill in Honolulu just now.

The remains of the late Frances E. Willard have been cremated. This was her wish.

Hon. and Mrs. H. M. Sewall gave a dinner party on Saturday evening to Miss Newlands.

Chief Justice Judd was a visitor in the House during a short time of the morning session yesterday.

Captain King, Minister of the Interior, is expected home from the Colonies by the steamer tomorrow.

The C. D. Bryant brought down pump parts for the Oahu plantation. In all there are 100 tons of this machinery.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Hutchinson (nee Alfong) to Dr. Thompson, of the U. S. Training ship Mohican.

A commission as member of the National Board of Health was yesterday sent by the President to George Waterman Smith.

The U. S. Gunboat Bennington has a baseball team. The line has had some practice with the Regiment team during the past week.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. publish a test recently made with asbestos, Scotch compound and anti-caloric boiler compound and the result.

Services are now held regularly by the Rev. Mr. Osborne at St. Clement's Chapel, in Makiki, the branch English church held tabu by the Bishop of Honolulu.

Wahapal, a native Hawaiian said to be of the age of 120 years, died at his home on Emma street on Saturday morning. The funeral was held in the afternoon.

The Cabinet still has under consideration the matter of appointing a District Magistrate for Hanalei, Kauai, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Lota.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., has just issued a statement showing an annual dividend of fifteen per cent. It must be understood that this is for all the branches.

Jos. Marsden, the retiring Commissioner of Agriculture, is now figuring on leaving for the United States and Europe, May 10. Mr. Marsden will be absent fully a year.

Speaker Kauilukou was out for a drive for the first time during his convalescence yesterday. He expects to be back in his place in the House on Friday or Saturday.

Word has been received of the death by accident on Molokai of H. Mahi, the settlement butcher. The man's horse fell with him. Mahi suffered concussion of the brain.

Professor Koehle is making a trip to Kauai. The entomologist will do considerable field work. He is after the Japanese beetle and a small amount of blight that is said to have appeared on the Garden Isle.

Today Hopp & Co. are going to offer you your selection of several styles of dining room, chairs at an inside price, and suggest that you examine the chairs by visiting their store.

There was quite an attendance from the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Saturday morning for the funeral of the late Sister Oursel, one of the pioneers of the Mission. A low requiem mass was conducted by the Bishop of Honolulu.

Wilson & Whitehouse have obtained the contract for building the road from the main Maaoa road to the site of the new Castle residence in Maaoa. A gang of workmen was dispatched to the scene of the proposed grading yesterday.

Ex-Sheriff Fred. W. Carter arrived from Molokai yesterday. He left Leslie Scott, of the Custom House, and party, doing good work by exterminating deer. Ernest Renken, who is also on the island hunting deer, is meeting with considerable success.

H. F. Wichman was among the passengers for the Coast on the Gaelic yesterday. He will be away about two months. His objective point is New York, but if he cannot find there

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
RIO DE JANEIRO	May 7	CITY OF PEKING	Apr. 29
GARLIC	May 17	DORIC	May 19
CITY OF PEKING	May 26	CHINA	May 29
DORIC	June 4	BELOGO	May 31
CHINA	June 15	PERU	June 19
BELOGO	June 26	COPTIC	June 19
PERU	July 6	RIO DE JANEIRO	June 28
COPTIC	July 14	GARLIC	July 8
RIO DE JANEIRO	July 28	CITY OF PEKING	July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company 1898

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day. Mahalo, Ka-mahana and Kaunohou the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday, Apr. 29 Thursday, June 9
Tuesday, May 10 Tuesday, June 21
Friday, May 20 Friday, July 1
Tuesday, May 31 Tuesday, July 12

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day. Mahalo, Ka-mahana and Kaunohou the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Wednesday, Apr. 27 Wednesday, June 5
Saturday, May 15 Saturday, June 18
Wednesday, May 18 Wednesday, June 22
Saturday, May 28 Saturday, July 9

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.
Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enameled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x5x10. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 41 pockets 4x5x10. Price \$3.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Schilling's Best

costs more to make than any other baking powder; but you don't have to pay more. Never mind why—your money back if you don't like it.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

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The Bark "TOLANT" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about April 1, 1898.

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COFFEE MANTALKS

Prices and Markets the Subjects
of His Communication.

SUPERIOR HAWAIIAN GRADES

What the Tenderfoot Should Know.
Local Production Better Than
Central American.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of
of 18th, 22d and 25th of March, I
notice your editorials on the coffee in-
dustry and the value of Hawaiian
coffee.

In the first article you challenge the
Bulletin to publish some of the account
sales returned by Folger & Co., San
Francisco, to some of our coffee ship-
pers, while in another you criticize a
statement, made by the same paper,
that Kona coffee will command 8 cents
per pound more than Brazilian.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I have been en-
gaged in active coffee planting for
over 15 years, in this country and
abroad, and claim to know something
about the proper preparation of the
bean, for the market, and moreover as
I aspire to the distinction of one of
the "experienced" men whom you
would desire to see annihilated; please
allow me to make a few remarks and
furnish some statistics and facts in
regard to the true value of Hawaiian
coffee in foreign markets. Although,
I quite agree with you in your com-
ments on the "boom" pest, and the
misleading statements which are pub-
lished in regard to coffee planting in
Hawaii; I beg to differ with your views
and criticisms on the value of the
bean, and particularly your sneers at
the "ever present experienced man"
as you are pleased to term him. I
have found that there are two kinds
of this class in these islands. First—
Those who possess the actual knowl-
edge, acquired by many years of hard
and active toil in coffee planting, and
who can make their representations
good on investigation. Second—Those
who profess to know all about it, and
talk as though they had been born
and brought up under a coffee bush;
but who in all probability, never saw
a coffee tree before their arrival in
these islands.

I venture to say that if Hawaii had
possessed a few more of the despised
individuals representing the first class;
the value of coffee abroad would have
been established long ere this, and the
tons of rubbish which have been pick-
ed up, along the Kona coast in particu-
lar, would never have had an exist-
ence.

I have not seen the article in the
Bulletin which you criticize in your
issue of March 22d, but from the state-
ment you refer to, I presume that paper
was praising the quality of Kona coffee;
and I must say I heartily endorse
such an opinion.

Whether Kona coffee will command
8 cents per pound more than that from
Brazil, I am not prepared to say; but
of one fact I am assured, viz: that such
coffee will not only command a higher
price than Brazilian, but as I can show
on good authority, will realize more
than that obtained from the best Cen-
tral American varieties. But you must
bear in mind, Mr. Editor, that the
coffee I have referred to is the one
prepared by the experienced man,
whether he possessed that experience
before his arrival in this country, or
acquired it here by experimenting on
samples at the expense of others.

The statement you make, that Kona
coffee at the normal price of Central
American will pay well, is not only
misleading but is inconsistent with
the facts.

With the price the coffee planter of
these islands has to pay for labor, as
compared with that ruling in other
coffee countries, in order to insure
success, two conditions are necessary,
viz., a greater yield from the trees and
a superior quality in the bean. So far
as my observation goes with the coffee
trees in this district, during the past
seven years, I am led to believe that
both these conditions exist.

If the coffee to be finally shipped
from these islands is to rank with
some of the Central American vari-
eties, then the sooner we shut up coffee
planting in Hawaii the better.

The test which you suggest, and on
which you express your readiness to
stake money, is no test at all, so far
as the commercial value of the bean is
concerned. "You venture to say that
if four cups of coffee be prepared using
Brazilian, Salvador or other Cen-
tral American with Java, and ten habi-
tual coffee drinkers were asked to pick
out the Kona (you do not mention
Kona coffee in the mixture) after tast-
ing each cup without having knowl-
edge of the kind it contained, six out
of the ten would not pick out the Kona
coffee." I will go further and venture
to say that not one out of the ten
could tell you which was Kona, or
which the Brazilian, while many out
of the millions who habitually drink
the so-called beverage, could not say
that it was coffee at all.

Likewise with the test made with the
cup of supposedly adulterated Kona
coffee on the individual who claimed
to have been a coffee drinker for 40
years, and who pronounced it the most
excellent cup he had ever tasted, and
at once placed a high value on the
bean. Had he been an habitual drink-
er for 140 years, the result would have
been the same, his opinion would have
been worth nothing in connection with
the commercial value of the bean, but
might have served as a good ad-
vertisement for Kona coffee.

Fortunately for the coffee planter the
profits which will accrue from his re-
ar of hard work and perseverance, will

not be based on either of the tests
you mention above. He had nothing
to do with the varied and nasty mix-
tures, which are prepared and sold
under the name of coffee; to be con-
sidered into that so-called cup, of a
muddy consistency, one finds on one's
travel throughout the world. This de-
partment is left to the dealers, who
buy their coffees in the bulk, blend
them, mix them, or adulterate them to
suit their fancy, or the tastes of their
consumers. I do not mean to say there
are no honest dealers in the world, but
it is a well known fact, once a demand
sets in for a good genuine article, let
it be coffee, tea or pickles, scores of
spurious imitations will follow in its
wake.

The coffee planter will sell his pro-
duce by the cwt, or ton in the open
market, and the price he will realize
will be decided on the merits of the
bean as to size, color and uniformity;
and this by experts who have made it
their special business. Of course, supply
and demand will always cut some
figure; but it is my opinion the genu-
ine article will invariably come to the
point, and when once a name has been
established for a certain brand, and
the reputation for that particular
brand is maintained, it will hold its
own in the face of substitutes or an
inferior article.

Your simile with reference to the
difference of opinion between men in
the coffee trade and amateurs, and
that of the epicurean taste of the oys-
ter fiend only serves to further
strengthen my argument. When an
interior, in place of the genuine arti-
cle, can be palmed off on those who
consider themselves connoisseurs, and
partaken of with relish, shows that
both the opinion of the amateur and
connoisseur, or habitual consumer, are
of no value; and it takes the expert or
experienced man after all to detect the
real article and set a true value on the
commodity.

From the foregoing remarks I do not
wish it to be inferred that the cup
quality of the bean, plays no part in
the value of coffee; for most certainly
this does, and any coffee which could
pass a good examination on its techni-
cal merits, would possess more or less
a fine aroma. At the same time this
feature may be due, to some extent,
from local conditions as to soil, climate
and especially elevation, and not as
might be supposed, entirely from the
fact of superior methods employed in
the preparation of the bean.

This is an item in coffee planting of
which all practical planters are aware
and is not only confined to countries,
but to different districts in the same
country, and to different localities in
the same district.

In the prosperous days of Ceylon,
the product of the various plantations
was sold in the London market under
one name, viz.: "Plantation Ceylon,"
but entirely on the merits of the bean.
Although the methods employed in
cultivation, and preparation, were al-
most identically the same throughout
the island, the prices realized were
not so; the coffee from one locality
commanding a higher figure than that
from another, due to conditions as I
have already explained. Moreover
this test would be decided on the judg-
ment of professional coffee tasters, and
not habitual drinkers, as you would
infer by your criticisms. It is the
same in the case of tea and wine; and
if the experts, especially in the latter,
were to consume all the samples placed
before them in the course of a day,
their judgment as to values would be
on a par with the 40 year coffee drink-
er.

In your issue of the 25th March, you
say, "Out of 1,000 pounds of berries
picked from the trees only a limited
percentage is rated prime and sold at
the highest price. There are several
grades, each grade with less value.
The lowest grade may bring only 6
cents per pound. What the tender-
foot ought to know, and what we,
who wish to put the industry on a firm
basis, must tell him, is what the aver-
age price of all the grades will bring.
This has not yet been done. We un-
derstand that in this town there are
a number of very discouraging ac-
counts of coffee sales in San Fran-
cisco. These represent the value of the
average grades and not the highest."

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know
who your authority may be for the
above statement, but he decidedly does
not belong to the class whom you
would like to see exterminated. He
evidently does not know much about
coffee berries, or he would not talk
such nonsense; or perhaps he may re-
fer to a variety of coffee with which
I am not familiar; if so, thank heaven,
it has not as yet found its way into
this district.

In the first place what you say has
not been done, I can prove to the
contrary by the quotations I append
herewith. For your information, and
that of your learned friend, it may
be as well to state that there are real-
ly only two defined species of the
coffee tree, viz.: the "Arabian" and
"Siberian"; all the other coffees are
merely varieties of the former, and so
far as I am aware of, produce cherries
in a similar manner.

Out of 1,000 cons of berries picked
from the trees anywhere, they will be
found to contain only four kinds, or
grades as you term it, of bean, viz.:
Pea berry, sound parchment, malform-
ed bean and light coffee. What the
percentage of malformed beans might
be in a sample of Kona coffee, I do not
know, as I have never had occasion to
separate them. What the percentage
of pea berry and light coffee are how-
ever, I do not know. The former, as a
rule is considerably greater than any-
thing I remember in Ceylon and the
latter is small, but this will vary with
the conditions of the season during
time of harvest. In any case as this
last is of no value, it reduces the kind
of beans in a coffee cherry to three,
of which I should say, under favorable
conditions, the malformed beans would
form a very small percentage.

You will perceive therefore, in place
of half a dozen or more grades of
coffee, ranging in price from 17 cts. to
5 cts. per pound. A coffee tree under
cultivation, will produce only two



WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.
This cut of England's Grand Old Man is taken from his very latest photograph
and shows the venerable statesman in his 86th year. He was born December 29, 1809.

qualities, not grades, of coffee, viz.:
pea berry and flat bean.

Of course, through ignorance or
carelessness, it is quite possible, in the
process of pulping, washing and fer-
menting, etc., to so smash up and dis-
color the bean, that the percentage
left which would realize 17 cts. per
pound, would be very small, and the
balance, would range all the way
down to 5 cts. per pound. Please re-
member however, Mr. Editor, that this
could never happen in the hands of the
"ever present experienced man."

The word grade is a wrong term to
use in connection with plantation
coffee, as it designates one quality in-
ferior to another. After the parch-
ment has been subjected to the hull-
ing and polishing process, it is passed
through what is known as a separating
machine, which classifies the coffee ac-
cording to size; a very different thing
from grading it.

One of the most improved and mod-
ern machines for this purpose makes
the following classifications, viz.:
Dust, small and broken beans, small
pea berries, large flat beans, large pea
berries and malformed beans.

Leaving out the dust, broken and
malformed beans we would have two
sizes of pea berry and two sizes of
flat bean; one classification for pea
berry is all that would be necessary.
Now all the above samples would re-
present coffee of a superior quality,
and there could be no such thing as
a drop from 17 cts. to 5 cts. per pound
for any one of them. They would all
command top prices provided they be
sent to the proper markets, as I shall
shortly illustrate.

The word "grade" therefore, signi-
fying an inferior and superior quality
of coffee cannot be applied to "Plan-
tation."

If you were to pick up 50 bags of
Kona coffee from various ports along
this coast, then your argument would
hold good for you would probably find
as many grades in the true sense of
the word; from the fact of the num-
erous and varied methods employed in
their preparation.

A coffee tree therefore, produces
sound and unsound beans; and not as
you would infer, like a child's Christ-
mas tree, loaded with an assortment
of articles a few at a high figure, but
the majority of small value. The sound
beans represent the crop, and as I
have already said, in the hands of the
experienced man, will turn out coffee
of a superior quality. It is classified
into two or three sizes in order that
the best juices may be realized for
each lot, in the different markets
where such are in demand. For in-
stance pea berry fetches a high price
in Mincing Lane or the London mar-
ket; while in San Francisco it is on a
par with ordinary coffee. Again the
London market calls for a large bold
bean of a uniform size and color;
whereas in the American market the
smaller bean is just as highly appre-
ciated.

The foregoing are some of the facts
connected with the value of coffee,
which the tenderfoot ought to know;
but which apparently, neither you
Mr. Editor, nor a good many more in
these islands are aware of.

In submitting the following quota-
tions from correspondence, I have held
with parties abroad on the value of
coffee, I withhold all names, as I have
not requested permission to publish
the same. I can vouch for the authen-
ticity as being genuine, and can show
the original letters to any responsible
gentleman in Honolulu if desired.

"San Francisco, July 25, 1894.
"The samples you mailed us of this
date, are certainly very fine, the best
we have ever seen of 'Kona' coffee; in
fact believe the only cultivated 'Kona'
that has ever come under our notice.
We would be pleased to handle, in any
way that would be mutually agree-
able all the coffee that you may have
this, or any coming year. It must
take its place in competition with Cen-
tral American coffee of equal appear-
ance, until such time as consumers
shall become convinced of its merits.
Ourselves we know it to be worth
more money than any Central Ameri-
can coffee by considerable. A few
consumers are also aware of the same
fact, but not sufficient to warrant any
trade except in a small way."

(The above is from a large well
known house who handle cons of
coffee.)

"San Francisco, July 3, 1894.
"Looking from the small quantity
of shelled coffee submitted among
others; the quality of least rank with
the very best Central Americans; and
if on the spot would today fetch about
22 cts. for the first separation, about
the same figure for the pea berry, and
proportionally lower for the seconds

and thirds. If your friends would send
a sufficient quantity of clean coffee to
enable our dealers to thoroughly test
the roasting and drinking quality, I
have no doubt but that it would soon
be in high favor here."

(The above is from a leading broker
who handles large quantities of Cen-
tral American and other coffees.)

"London, August 3, 1894.

"We have examined very carefully
the samples sent us, and it is undoubt-
edly a fine color, bold and worth at
the present dates quotation when
cleaned fully £104 per ton. In reply
to your further enquiry we could sell
any quantity, very readily of coffee
of the quality of the specimen now before
us. Referring to the coffee you have
sent us along, since writing the above
mentioned portion of this letter, we
have shown the samples to other buy-
ers and they are all very pleased with
it, and we have been strongly advised
by buyers of large quantities to im-
press upon you the wisdom of making
shipments to this country. From what
they say it would soon make for itself
a good name, and ought to lead to a
very large business to mutual advan-
tage."

(The above from a large importing
house established for over three quar-
ters of a century.)

"Honolulu, March 25, 1895.
"My opinion is that if these only
represent a No. 2 grade there is an
assured market for—, either in San
Francisco or London at top rates. The
bean is a bold colony one, and to the
best of my memory compares favorably
with the samples of Ceylon, I saw
sold in Mincing Lane last year, which
were eagerly sought for at 10s. per
cwt, advance over the Central Ameri-
can grades."

(From a well known and highly re-
spected citizen in Honolulu.)

Some prices quoted in London for
samples H. C. & S. Co.'s crop, 1894:
Pea berry, 103s. at 105s. per cwt.;
large flat, 98s. at 100s. per cwt.; small
flat, 95s. at 96s. per cwt.

"San Francisco, January 19, 1893.

"No. 1 sample of pulped and washed
parchment. No. 2 sample of pulped
and washed hulls parchment. No. 3
sample of pulped and washed pea
berry. These are among the best
coffees we have seen from the islands,
and if the coffee were here today we
could get 17c. to 17½c. for it. The
drink is very good, this is largely due
to the complete absence of sour beans.
The presence of these in island coffees
hurts the flavor more than you have
an idea, and likewise decreases the
value 1c. to 2c. per pound. If you
have picked the sour beans out of these
samples and should subsequently send
the coffee up with sour beans, you
will find that the coffee will sell for
much less price than we quote above.

"We have shown your samples to
several and they seem to give the
same opinion as above, and if you can
prepare the coffee equal to these sam-
ples it will not pay to separate and
grade down there; that is to say, you
could send the flat bean and pea berry
mixed, as pea berry sells for very little
more than flat bean in this market."

Now, Mr. Editor, as I do not expect
you to place the whole of your paper
at my disposal, I will conclude; but be-
fore doing so will only say that as you
desired to get at bottom facts, and in-
struct the tenderfoot, and others on
coffee values, I thought I would fur-
nish some particulars and statistics,
which I leave to the judgment of your
numerous readers. Thanking you be-
fore hand, and apologizing for the
space I have taken up,

Faithfully yours,

CHAS. D. MILLER.

Kalaiki, Honolulu, April 9, 1893.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that all
the samples referred to were pulped
and washed and hulled by machinery,
and the only beans picked out were
broken ones. The absence of sour
beans referred to in one of the quota-
tions is due to the process adopted in
the fermenting and washing and not
to any hand picking.

I may say that with the proper ma-
chinery, and a sufficient and under cul-
tivation, I will guarantee to prepare
any quantity of coffee equal to the
samples quoted in this letter.

C. D. M.

[Mr. Miller has failed to read be-
tween the lines in our comments on
"experienced men" in the coffee busi-
ness. We referred and he should have
seen it, to the second class of men,
mentioned in his letter who call them-
selves experienced, and are misleading
the tenderfoot. These are the men who
tell fabulous stories about the yield of

the trees per acre, and then declare
that the coffee will command the high-
est price in any market. We do be-
lieve that Mr. Miller knows as much
about the business as any one living
here, and he is one of the experienced
men of another sort.—THE EDITOR.]

MAUI NOTES.

People who arrived from Maui ports
on the Mauna Loa yesterday afternoon
report very dry weather there. Mat-
ters have come to such a pass that
much of the vegetation is burning.

Judge Kalua of the Second Circuit,
has returned to his home in Maui after
attending Court at Kailua in the place
of Judge Hitchcock, unable on account
of illness to attend to his duties.

Judge Kepolai and his family will
be down from Maui on the Maui, Sun-
day. This will bring him here in plen-
ty of time to take his seat in the Sen-
ate on Monday morning. According
to statements made by various of the
passengers from Maui on the Mauna
Loa, the people there are very much
pleased with the election of Judge Ke-
polai in the Senate.

S. Ahmi, the Kula planter, came
down on the Mauna Loa for a short
business trip to Honolulu.

Rep. Paris is back again from Kona,
Hawaii, after a week's absence on
business. He has interviewed his con-
stituents on various matters now pend-
ing before the Legislature and will be
heard from soon.

Rev. J. B. Hanalei is here from
Kauai.

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bought of us which are not
entirely satisfactory, when
returned to us in good con-
dition within a reasonable
time after purchase, but with
the distinct understanding
that all such goods returned
will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for
samples, or for information,
write plainly your name and
postoffice. After receiving
samples, and they prove sat-
isfactory, order quickly, and
if possible make two or three
selections, marking them in
the order of your choice.
This will prevent the delay
required in sending new
samples which so often hap-
pens when goods to match
the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes
unavoidably happens that
goods ordered are out of
stock, and in such cases we
take the liberty of substitut-
ing what, in our judgment,
is equally desirable, both in
quality and price. If not sat-
isfactory in this case, please
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Nervousness, Indigestion,
and all the ailments
connected with the
bowels. In boxes of 40, each of 40 Pills
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Libby and Midland
Companies Drug Company, London, England.

RUBBER

STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

HE TALKS OF CUBA

A Honolulu Man Graduate of Havana University.

BUT HE WAS BORN IN SPAIN

How Gomez Has Changed—Sugar Trust—People Not of Republican Timber.

Of all the people in Honolulu keen for news of Cuba, Spain and the attitude and purposes of the United States in the difficulties and questions pending, it is not likely that one has so deep and intense a personal interest as Dr. L. F. Alvarez, the practitioner and Board of Health specialist. The gentleman was born in Spain, went out to the island of Cuba with his parents when a quite young child and was educated at the University of Havana, finishing off professionally, however, in institutions of the United States, notably the Johns Hopkins University. At his office on Emma street Dr. Alvarez yesterday conversed freely on Cuban and Spanish affairs.

The Honolulu man left Cuba in 1874 and returned for a short time four years later. In 1878 the ten years war, led by Gomez, who today commands the insurgents, ended. At other times Gomez, who, by the way, is not a Cuban, was at the head of revolutionists in San Domingo. Another man in the highest councils of the outbreak on the island is a Russian. Dr. Alvarez calls attention to the change of tactics in Gomez campaigning since 1896-78. In the war of ten years property was safe at all times. Incendiarism and robbery were punished by the rebels the same as by the civil authorities, or even more severely. The cultivation of cane, the production of sugar, the growing of tobacco and the manufacture of cigars continued through the ten years of fighting without any interruption. Dr. Alvarez says that both the Spanish and French papers state positively and reiterate from day to day the charge the Sugar Trust induced Gomez to issue the decree prohibiting the operation of plantations under pain of death to the managers and employees. There was no firing of cane fields during the ten years war. Now a Cuban proceeds to the edge of a field with a cage of rats. The rodents are doused in kerosene, touched with a match and turned loose in the cane when the weather is dry. Dr. Alvarez says that people unable to read the comments of the Spanish and French press on the conduct of the insurgents with relation to the industries of the island cannot appreciate much of the bitterness that is felt against the rebels and those who assist and encourage them. The man who ended the ten years war was Martinez Campos, by many considered the greatest soldier Spain has produced this century. When the present revolution broke out Campos was sent again to the island, but failing to speedily end the revolt was succeeded by Weyler, who in turn was followed by Blanco. In former operations in Cuba Weyler had gained the reputation of being a man entirely without mercy. But even his vigorous policy—strong and positive to the extent of cruelty, failed this time.

Dr. Alvarez says the Spanish and French papers dilate at length and continuously upon the part the United States has taken in the present revolution. The arraignment begins with accusation of the private enterprises, next the Trust and finally the administration itself. There is cited the Alabamachains case, followed with inquiry or suggestion to the effect that Gihbuster expeditions correspond in every way to the operations of the Alabamachains. Reliable advices from Cuba are to the effect that the insurgents have so many friends in the United States that the armies or columns or squads or details of Gomez have really more arms and ammunition than they need. They have thousands of rifles and perhaps hundreds of thousands of cartridges buried, while they have no trouble in securing small artillery. Gomez, who is now above 70 years of age is greatly admired for his boldness and ability. He says that he does not sleep twice in the same place and the Spanish papers and officials concede that his capture is most unlikely.

Slavery was abolished completely in Cuba in 1878. The final step was approached gradually. In 1880 there was issued a proclamation that all persons born in Cuba should be free. A few years later there was another royal proclamation to the effect that slaves of the age of 60 years and over should be liberated. The last slaves were brought to Cuba from Africa in 1865. When Cuba had a population of 1,000,000 there were of "Cubans" 700,000. The Cubans as listed were former slaves and full-blood or mixed-blood children of the Africans. It is claimed that Cuba has now 1,500,000 population, but this is doubtful. Dr. Alvarez says that these Cubans are certainly not the people to have a democratic government any more than were the Hawaiians say seventy-five years ago. Autonomy was advocated by the better classes on the island and has always had strong advocates at Madrid. The Spanish and French papers now say that autonomy has been choked to death by the United States. The Sagasta Cabinet of the Queen Regent agreed to autonomy only under heavy pressure and seem to find that even the sacrifice has been made too late. It was proposed by the radicals at all

times to first conquer the insurgents, then make terms or arrangements as to autonomy or something of the sort. To the continental press the muddle now appears almost hopeless unless the United States will permit Spain to handle the revolution for herself for a few months.

Dr. Alvarez says the Spaniards are proud and glory in the record and traditions of their country. They spurn any thought of selling Cuba or any other colony to the United States or any other country. They stand on ceremony and sentiment. Spain has had a grand people. William Cullen Bryant said after a sojourn on the peninsula that "even the beggars of Spain were gentlemen." S. T. Alexander, of the island of Maui, this group, has toured in Spain and speaks enthusiastically of the characteristics of the people as a whole. The air of the haughty Don permeates all classes and Spain is the only country of the continent where to travelers "tips" are unknown. In the war with the Cubans Spain has already given 200,000 of the youth the country and has a temper that would go to the last man and the sweepings of the treasury before the thought of the defeat would be entertained. But even friends and ardent admirers and partisans of Spain begin to think that probably European intervention will force a close approach to a humbling.

A brother of Dr. Alvarez has property in Havana, but being faithful to the mother country, remains away from the island. Dr. Alvarez dwells particularly upon what he calls the impossible political plans of those who propose a Republic for Cuba. He grants earnestness and character and capability to a large number of men in the movement, but points with significance to the tremendous percentage of unavailable composition.

Twenty-Five Prisoners.

Deputy Sheriff Omsted arrived from Kauai on Saturday morning with 25 Japanese to serve two and three months at hard labor for the Government, with headquarters at Oahu jail. There was no accommodation for the party of offenders on Kauai. These men are recently arrived from Japan. They assailed a luna, whose life was only saved, it is claimed, by the timely arrival of Deputy Omsted with police-men. The Japanese having cooled down take their imprisonment without grumbling.

On to Kahuku.

Weather is now favorable for railway construction work both as to track laying beyond Kaena Point and grading in the direction of Kahuku and Waimea. Contractor Jensen expects to begin this week the movement of earth at Waimea. Work will be rushed, as a large force has been engaged. It is the intention to do all possible on the new extension against the rainy season of next year. All of last week Mr. Jensen was building store houses and stables as well as quarters for his men.

PRINTERS ARE STILL OUT.

Each Side Claims Victory—Neither Wants to Yield.

The Chronicle says: The striking printers gathered about their headquarters yesterday in small knots to discuss the situation, although nothing new developed during the day. President Hawkes of the Typographical Union said that overtures had been made to the striking printers by their bosses, who want the men to return to their work, and they were eager for some sort of a compromise, but the men insisted upon the terms demanded. Inquiry among numerous employers failed to locate the source whence the proposition for a compromise emanated. Appearances indicated that the men will gradually return to the shops and all differences will be settled within a few days.

More Boats for United States.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The naval appropriation bill, which was yesterday completed by the Senate committee on appropriations, carries increase in the navy and items for improvements which run the total of the measure some \$8,000,000 above that fixed by the House. The most important changes are the addition of four coast defense vessels, which, exclusive of armament, shall cost \$1,250,000 each, and four torpedo boat destroyers to cost \$300,000 each. This puts the construction of additional ocean going vessels at 3 battleships to cost \$15,000,000, four monitors \$5,000,000, 16 torpedo boat destroyers \$4,800,000 and 12 torpedo boats \$1,800,000.

Defending Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A cable to the World from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: The entrance of the Vizcaya and Oquendo from Havana created great excitement. Preparations for coaling are being pushed, and seven steamers loaded with Cardiff coal are coming. The work of fortification progresses rapidly, and a system of coast batteries has been established. The harbor was mined during the week. The garrisons have received six months' rations and private families are buying large supplies of food.

Wm. Thompson of T. H. Davies & Co., returned from the Garden Isle on the W. G. Hall, Sunday, after an absence of a fortnight or more on business.

30 ACRES BURNED

Cane Fields at Waikapu Were Swept By Flames.

NO SHIPPING FOR A WHOLE WEEK

Hamakuapoko Mill Stops Grinding—Base Ball Team Ready for Business.

(Special Correspondence).

MAUI, April 23.—Thirty acres of cane was burned at Waikapu last Monday. At the present writing the origin of the fire is unknown. The Waikapu Sugar Company expects to start grinding the damaged cane in about four days.

On last Thursday evening the old friends of Deputy Marshal Charles Chillingworth gave a dance in his honor in the Waikapu Court House. Music was furnished by an excellent stringed band. The second Deputy Marshal returned to Honolulu early the next morning.

Bishop Willis and Rev. W. Ault held services in the Waikapu church last Sunday evening, the 17th.

Hamakuapoko mill has recently stopped grinding for a short time in order to utilize water used for mill purposes in irrigating cane.

Today, Mr. J. W. Colville, (recently manager of Paia plantation), and Mrs. Colville depart for Scotland, intending to reside permanently in that country. Sincere regrets are expressed by Maui friends at the departure of so affable a gentleman and so gracious a lady.

Collector E. H. Bailey of Waikapu has been confined to his home for a week past with "la gripe."

The Ulupalakua baseball club is now ready to accept challenges from any nine or nines on Maui, for the 1898 championship of the island. L. R. Crook is the captain of the new organization.

During the afternoon of the 21st, the Thursday Club met at the residence of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Hadku.

Inspector-General H. S. Townsend will visit the schools of Hana district during the coming week. He spent Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the Makawao schools.

No arrivals or departures of vessels from the port of Kahului during the week. The barkentine George C. Perkins is now in the offing and will probably enter the bay today.

The schooner Eva is expected in Hana during the middle of next week. Other vessels soon expected in Kahului are the Allen A. and a coal vessel from Australia.

The weather is warm, and sultry.

KIDNEY TROUBLE CURED.

A Well-Known Hotel-Keeper Relates His Experience—He Suffered Greatly From Kidney Trouble and Indigestion.

From the Standard, Cornwall, Canada.

James Macpherson, hotel-keeper in the village of Lancaster, Glemgarry County, has done business for a number of years in Lancaster, and having successfully catered for the patronage of the travelling public, therefore is favorably known not only at home but also abroad. In conversation with a newspaper reporter he enumerated some of his ailments and how he was cured. "About two years ago," he said, "my whole digestive apparatus seemed to become disordered. Some days I could move around, then again I would be obliged to go to bed. I tried several things but with indifferent success. Occasionally I felt relieved, but in a day or two the old symptoms would return with a more depressing effect. This kind of thing went on until I became troubled with my kidneys, which was a very annoying addition to my sufferings. I was restless, with sensation of sickness at the stomach, with intermittent pain in the small of my back. I was miserable enough when I consulted the doctor, who probably did me some good, because I felt relieved. The doctor's medicine was taken and his directions obeyed, but I did not improve. I had heard of the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My wife believed in them and urged me to try them. I am glad I did so, for after taking one box I felt better, and I continued taking the pills until I was completely cured. This summer I had an attack of the same complaints and I found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as effective as before. I had this advantage, my knowledge and belief in the pills saved me from costly and tedious experimenting such as I had undergone previously. I may further add that both myself and Mrs. Macpherson have derived much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can cordially recommend them to those who are suffering similarly."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as acrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Sold by all dealers in medicine

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Hollister & Co.

Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co.

Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co.

Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

Hollister & Co.

Are TOBACCONISTS.

Hollister & Co.

Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The A. J. FULLER

Has arrived from New York, and on her we have a very general assortment of merchandise, such as Nails (Cut, Wire, Plain and Galvanized), Ship and Cut Spikes, Oakum, Pitch, Cotton Waste, Galvanized and Black Iron Water Pipe, Cylinder, Engine and Car Box Oils, Lane's Hoes and Handles, Long Card Matches, Spokes, Hubbs, Rims, Blacksmiths' Coal, and a large lot of Bar Iron. These are but a few of the many items that we have on this vessel. What you wish and do not see above mentioned just ask for. We have about everything that a Hardware store should have.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Corner Fort & King Sts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichmarks - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000
Total reichmarks - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichmarks - 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reichmarks - 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,582.
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 & 2—Subscribed Paid up Capital—£2,700,000 687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds—£2,600,550 12 0 2,600,550 12 0
3—Life and Annuity Funds—£9,604,132 2 0 9,604,132 2 0
£12,954,582 14 6
Revenue Fire Branch—£1,577,028 17 5
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—£1,404,507 9 11
£2,981,536 7 6

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

50 LITTLE ONES

Exhibition Given at Private School Here.

Hiawatha Interpreted—Direction of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dodge.

That the juvenile mind must be confined to literary levels like those of the ordinary graded school readers is quite disproved in this generation, when the classics are brought within the comprehension of children, and an early entrance made into the realms of poetry and art. The time which was in other days devoted to the rules of grammar and the alphabet, is now spent upon correct expression and reading words at sight. In like manner many juvenile fables have been replaced by the attractions that early develop a taste for the best in literature, and this without risk of failure to fascinate the little learner.

In this way a portion of the young community has just been sounding the depths of Hiawatha. A peep into the schoolroom of Mr. and Mrs. Dodge on Emma street Friday morning would have shown a wealth of greenery and flowers, a picture of the author of Hiawatha wreathed in garlands; the squirrel, the canoe, the wigwam, the bow and arrows—all these visible in drawings of in clay modelling, while towering over the heads of the little ones was the green corn, old Mondamin, for

The maize field grew and ripened. Till it stood in all the splendor of its garments green and yellow. Of its tassels and its plumage, And the maize ears full and shining Gleaned from bursting sheaths of verdure.

It was a very pretty sight to see the children as in various ways they told the legends made famous by Longfellow. From the original text, by compositions, in a little printed book compiled from the writing of the younger classes, by recitation and by words set to music, Hiawatha was reviewed. How "the birch canoe was builded," how he "wrestled with Mondamin," and the various other events associated with the one who at last "sailed into the purple sunset, to the land of the Hereafter."

Fifteen little girls in green sang the song; a class of boys told about the famous roebuck and "the fatal, singing arrow." Sweet lips and bright faces made the lights and shadows of the poem doubly attractive. Parents and friends who had gathered to hear as a whole, what they had heard in parts, in their various homes for weeks past, seemed not only to enjoy the progress made in letters, but that broader education which a study of the kind is bound to include. Fifty children shared the Hiawatha study, and when the program was quite complete, one of the little maids added to the joy of all the rest, by a feast of good things which her parents kindly furnished in her name.

GUATEMALA TREES.

Do They Maintain Their Superiority Over Native Trees?

MR. EDITOR:—March 22, 1898, our commissioner, J. Marsden, has a communication in your paper giving advice to coffee planters which it will be well for all of us to heed. In said communication he has propounded a question to me and no doubt he and others expect me to answer it. Question: "Do the Guatemala coffee trees maintain their superiority over the native as the trees become older?" It is too early to satisfactorily answer this question. I can only state a few facts that have developed in the growing of the two kind of trees side by side the past four years.

The oldest Guatemala trees that I have are 400 in number, set in a square and surrounded on all sides by native trees of the same age and the two varieties have had the same care. The native tree on three sides of the Guatemala, and the Guatemala are all planted on the eastern side of a hill and exposed to the wind. The Guatemala trees are double the size of the native trees growing by their sides on the east, north and south and have yielded as near seven pounds of clean coffee per tree the past two years, as the natives under the same treatment have two pounds. On the west side the native trees are in a rich valley, and sheltered from the winds by the Guatemala trees and the hill side of the valley. Until this year they have not equalled the Guatemala in yield of coffee by 50 per cent. This year their yield of coffee promises to equal the Guatemala and the three are equally creditable.

We know approximately what the native trees would have done had they been exposed to the wind as the Guatemala were; but I feel a great desire to

know what would have been the condition of the Guatemala had they occupied the rich valley as the natives did, out of the wake of the wind.

Their heavy bearing, dry weather and strong wind of last year seemed to stunt all coffee trees so exposed, but they are recovering.

I have not set any native trees since becoming acquainted with the Guatemala for the reason they bore earlier with me, and apparently without injuring themselves, besides they grew more thrifty, handsomer to look at, with their smooth, shining, darker green foliage than the native, which seemed to show their superiority as though they were the thoroughbreds among the common coffee.

I don't wish to be understood as reflecting against creditable yields of the native tree, as when well sheltered, their yield is all right, but with me they were one year longer getting at it.

JOHN M. HORNER.

A. K. AKAU.

An Hawaiian of Sterling Worth Passes Away.

One of the truest and best and most capable of Hawaiians passed away, when A. K. AKAU died at his School street residence here at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Man and boy he had been for 20 years an employee of the Honolulu Iron Works. Starting in as a messenger boy, Akau gained promotion on merit alone, until he became cashier for the big establishment. Year after year he handled thousands upon thousands of dollars and ever without any error or a fault. He was trusted implicitly by officials of the company, and enjoyed to the fullest the confidence and esteem of his fellow workers and citizens generally. Mr. Akau was of a pleasant disposition, graceful and cordial of manner and was at once liked by all. He was frequently offered positions with the Government, but preferred to remain with the old house. At various times he served as a clerk or judge of election.

Mr. Akau leaves a wife and five children. His parents also survive him and for a number of years have been members of his household. All are left above want, as Akau had been careful and as well carried a life insurance policy. He made his will about a fortnight ago. Consumption was the cause of the death. The young man had been quite strong until about a year ago. For the past six months he has been failing and for two months has been confined to his bed. The funeral will be held from the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 5 p. m. today.

Children Adrift.

There was no little excitement in the vicinity of the Pacific Mail wharf shortly after 1 p. m. yesterday. Two native children, aged 5 and 6 respectively, jumped into a boat up near the King's boat house and noticing that it was tied, started in to have a good time. The jumping about of the children loosened the line and the boat, aided by the wind, started out the channel. The children were powerless. The mother appeared on the walk leading from the King's boat house to shore and immediately jumped into the water. She caught the boat off the marine railway, kissed the children, then spanked them, and rowed the boat back to position.

Orient Health Reports.

Dr. Rokaku, who represents the Hawaiian Board Health and Inspection bureau at Yokohama writes from that city by the Gaelic that the general health throughout the whole of Japan is now quite good. There has been a marked falling off in all manner of ailments that have lately figured in the reports.

From Dr. Jordan at Hong Kong comes word that for a fortnight there had been a decline in the plague. For the fourteen days there had been but 78 cases and 68 deaths. Plague has been reported in Macao and inspection of people and goods from that place has been instituted.

New Launch.

The fine vapor launch imported by Clarence Macfarlane on the ship A. J. Fuller, will be put into the water this afternoon. It is the finest thing of the kind that has ever come to the country and is calculated for a pleasure craft entirely. Mr. Macfarlane went to Pearl City on his sloop with lumber, furniture, etc., yesterday, but will be back in time to handle the launch.

April Mortality.

Up to Saturday night, April 23d, there were 23 deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health. It this rate keeps up, the month of April will surpass anything seen here for a long time. Of the 23 deaths 21 were Hawaiians, 4 Asiatics, 5 Portuguese, 1 American, 1 British and 1 French.

Death of a Worthy Man.

W. B. Opea, a younger brother of A. P. Paehoa, died at his home in Halawa, Molokai, at midnight on Thursday, April 21, in his 40th year. He had been afflicted with some internal trouble for the past year or so and a few months ago, was given up by his

physician. He was a man well thought of by everyone on Molokai on account of his most kindly qualities. Many Honolulu people who have visited Molokai, have partaken of the hospitality of the Paehoa home, where deceased was one of the most anxious to make his guests feel comfortable. Deceased was a very active and hard working man, and it is believed that his untimely death was caused by the strain to which he continually subjected himself. Some idea of his work can be gained when it is stated that he had a record of pounding and putting up for the Leper Settlement, 90 bundles of pal-ai, 21 pounds each, in one day.

Y. M. C. A. Tonight.

The complete program for the Y. M. C. A. anniversary celebration to be held this evening has been published in this paper. It may be added now that everyone will be welcome and that the evening will be one of marked pleasure to all. There will be excellent music and for the good night, refreshments will be served. Features of the gathering will be reports and addresses incidental to the retirement of President A. B. Wood and the installation of President W. C. Weedon. One item which should attract is the sale by auction of a collection of 20 pictures. These are highly artistic prints from the originals of artists of world wide fame.

Base Ball Outlook.

A goodly number of Honolulu men who have always been valuable supporters of baseball are not a little worried over the present prospects. It does not seem probable that the Union people will be able, at the present rate of progress, to enlist a team that can make the season with the Honolulu and Regiments. In view of this fact one of the men who helps the sport materially suggests a league meeting for the purpose of attempting to work out of the difficulty. His idea is that the Honolulu and Regiments should each relinquish a couple of men to the Union. This step would give the new nine a team that could make a good showing against all comers.

Tin Wedding Celebration.

As the time for the celebration of the tin wedding of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Glade, of Kaula, approaches, arrangements of Honolulu guests who have been invited to the feast are in progress. About 16 ladies and gentlemen will go from here. There will make the trip up and back aboard a special steamer. The party will leave here on Friday afternoon next and return on the following Sunday morning. The feature of the tin wedding celebration will be a dance.

Acetylene and Insurance.

The Board of Underwriters has not yet announced a decision in the matter of rates where the new acetylene gas might be used for illumination. It is not likely that a decision will be made for some weeks. From a member of the board it is learned that the organization is awaiting advices from abroad. In the meantime the new lighting company is exhibiting its commodity and by the time the question of fire rate is settled will be in a position to install plants.

The Dredging Muddle.

A member of the House said yesterday that a committee meeting would be held in the evening and that in a couple of days at most the Representatives would probably be advised that the dredging now in progress in the harbor should be stopped. This matter, so it was stated by the House member, has no direct connection with the difference between the Oahu Railway Company and the Government. The arrangement which is now questioned by a number of the law makers is one in which the Government has made a trade with an estate in water front land. Those who protest believe that a poor bargain has been made by the Executive.

Woman's Board Meeting.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock there will be a meeting at Central Union Church parlors of the Woman's Board. This will be a session of especial interest. A number of the Micronesian missionaries returned by the S. S. Morning Star will deliver addresses and relate experiences at evangelization in the South Seas. At the close of the meeting there will be a sale of mats and fans brought by the Morning Star.

Steam Service.

A telegram from New York says: The combination which has controlled the direct freight trade between New York and Australia, will institute steam service in that trade, dispatching the first steamer on May 1st, and one every four weeks thereafter.

The Iroquois took on her last installment of sugar from the Mikahala yesterday, but she will not sail before Wednesday as the Captain wishes to note the appearance of the horizon in regard to war clouds.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Levi Burgess arrived in Hilo last Thursday.

The Kinai will surely go out on her regular route on Friday morning. The Claudine will be in on Wednesday.

The S. S. Mariposa, to arrive here this week from the Colonies, has aboard \$1,500,000 gold for San Francisco.

The bark Albert sailed from San Francisco on the 12th inst. and is hence due here. She is a fast boat but must have struck bad weather.

The Mikahala called at Nihaun on her last trip and brought 150 sheep from the island. She reports everything in fine shape there.

The American barkentine S. N. Castle, Hubbard master, arrived in port yesterday afternoon after a trip of 17 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 700 tons of general merchandise for W. G. Irwin & Co.

The steamers that arrived from Kaula yesterday brought the following report of sugar left on the Garden Isle: Kilauea, 600; Kealia, 8,000; Hanamaulu, 4,000; Lihue, 3,200; Koloa, 2,500; Makaweli, 3,000; Kekaha, 5,000.

The American bark C. D. Bryant, Colly master, arrived in port and anchored in the stream at about 8:30 a. m. on Sunday, after a trip of nearly 18 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 1,000 tons of general merchandise for H. Hackfeld & Co. The Bryant encountered light winds and calm during the trip.

The W. G. Hall which arrived from Kaula ports Sunday morning, reports as follows on matters pertaining to the Garden Isle: Fine weather all along the coast of Kaula; crossing the channel, no wind with light southeasterly swell. Sugar left, 23,820 bags distributed as follows: K. S. M., 4,000 bags; Mak., 5,200; G. & R., 300; K. P., 4,000; H. M., 1,500; M. S. Co., 8,000; K. S. Co. 600 and L. P., 220.

BORN.

DOWNSETT—In this city, on the 20th of April, 1898, to the wife of David A. Dowsett, a daughter.

AUNGST—At Honolulu, Hawaii, on the 20th of April, 1898, to the wife of L. S. Aungst, a son.

DILLON—At Pepeekeo, Hawaii, April 14, 1898, to the wife of J. K. Dillon, a son.

DIED.

LAGROS—In Honolulu, April 25, 1898, of cholera infantum, the infant son of John A. Lagros, aged 4 months. Funeral this morning at 8:30.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 22.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, 17 days from San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Honolulu.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Pauiiki.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Kahu.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kaula ports and Nihaun.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hawaii.

Stmr. Mokolihi, Bennett, from Molokai, Lanai and Maui.

Sunday, April 24.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kaula ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Hanamaulu.

Monday, April 25.

Br. S. S. Mogul, Wright, for Portland.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, April 22.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Am. bk. Arago, Perry, for San Francisco.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Hanalei.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Kaula ports.

Monday, April 25.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Waialeale.

Stmr. Mokolihi, Bennett, for Molokai, Lanai and Maui ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Waialeale.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Br. S. S. Mogul, Wright, for Portland at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maialea, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honolulu and Kaula at 6 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Nihaun and Hanamaulu at 4 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nihaun (passengers only), Koloa, Eleale, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waialeale and Kekaha at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kahu, per stmr. Waialeale, April 22—Geo. Weight.

From Kaula ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 22—Deputy Sheriff E. Onsted, Geo. Wessels and wife, Dr. Derby, P. H. on a native officer, 25 prisoners and 4 on deck.

From Kaula ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 24—Mrs. Le Van, Wm. Thompson, C. E. Haynes, J. W. Neal, W. H. Rapley, J. Oida, Jr., Rev. J. B. Hanalei, C. T. Al, Miss M. K. Kapa, Chang Sing, Ah Long Yau, Chin Wa Ge and 45 on deck.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, April 24—Captain Ahlborn and C. B. Basse.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, April 24—Senator A. N. Kapookai and wife, J. W. Colville, wife and child and nurse, Wm. Auld and wife, P. J. Allen, J. Waldron, C. H. Dickey, A. B. Bauman, W. H. Wilkinson, R. B. Sheridan, Mrs. E. H. Austin and 2 children, R. R. Berg, P. McLane, Mrs. W. P. Boyd, W. H. Cornwell, A. W. Carter, Capt. T. K. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Tong Ho and 35 deck.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per bk. S. C. Allen, April 22—Mrs. B. Bergensen.

THIS DAY.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Honolulu,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 26, '98,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The following described premises, situated at Kamahala, Honolulu, and more particularly described in Deed from Bruce Cartwright and Alexander J. Cartwright, Mortgagees, to W. H. Halstead, said deed being of record in Liber 146 on pages 308, 309, 310, dated Nov. 21, 1893, being:

Lot 3—Commencing at west angle of this lot on mauka side of road 150 feet from angle of same and running: 1—N. 53° 50' E true 105 feet along lot 2; 2—S. 42° 40' E true 75.5 feet along lot 3; 3—S. 42° 40' E true 113.2 feet along lot 4; thence, 4—N. 38° 10' W true 75 feet along road (25 feet wide) to initial point. Area, 128-1000 acres, and being a portion of Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 1885, L. C. A. No. 6245, to Kalasoneko for Kalakini, together with all the tenements, hereditaments, easements, improvements, rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

There is a dwelling house on the property, containing, parlor, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, etc.

TERMS:—Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Conveyance at the expense of the purchaser.

GEO. HONS and CHAS. WILCOX,
Administrators Estate of W. H. Halstead.

Sale subject to approval of the Court.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated at Hanalei, North Kona, Hawaii, two miles from Keenhou Landing, comprising a substantial House and Buildings in good order. Forty-five acres of Land well watered. Two Cisterns—capacity 330 barrels. Coffee, Orange and other Fruit Trees. Title—fee simple, unencumbered. A rare chance. Address:

GEORGE F. CARSLLEY,
Kealahou P. O., N. Kona, Hawaii.

TO RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUALA, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO. will lease their Mill and Diffusion Plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1500 to 2000 acres of arable land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes. Something over one-half of this property is for sale. This includes the valleys of Hanalei, Kalihika and Kalihwai, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to W. F. ALLEN,
Office over Bishop & Co.'s Bank, April 26th, 1898. 1857-2m

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, May 14th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at auction:

Lease of the Government lands of Kamiloloa and Makakupaia, Molokai, containing 4,956 acres, more or less.

Term of lease, 21 years.

Upset rental, \$200 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease subject to special provisions for forest preservation, for eradicating lanjans, and to reservation for settlement purposes.

For full particulars, plans, etc., apply at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

1859-1d Agent of Public Lands.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jose de Freitas, late of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Carlota de Freitas, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to J. M. Vivas; notice is hereby given, that Monday, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 25, A. D. 1898.
By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of ON KEE, of China, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by H. Hackfeld & Co. Limited, a corporation, creditors of said intestate praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to George Rodick, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 9th, 1898.
By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT during my absence from the Hawaiian Islands, David C. Lindsey, of Paia, Maui, will act for me under power of attorney.

J. W. COLVILLE,
Honolulu, April 25, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THIS UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Charles Hooper, late of South Kona, Hawaii, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same to his address, care of the Rev. S. H. Davis, at Kaawalo, in said South Kona, Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at South Kona, Hawaii, April 16, 1898.

WILLIAM HOOPER,
Administrator Estate Charles Hooper, deceased. 1860-5d

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Seabury, late of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Joseph Seabury, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to the undersigned, at her residence on Elisha street, Honolulu afore-said, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, April 15, 1898.

MARY M. SEABURY, Executrix. 1960-4t